

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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Middle East & North Africa

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LEBANON AL-HAWADITH: ARAB COMMUNISTS MEET IN NICOSIA

NC271047Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0840 GMT 27 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 27 July--The Lebanese magazine AL-HAWADITH reports that the Arab communist parties held a secret meeting in Nicosia late in April and discussed the formation of internal revolutionary fronts to overthrow some Arab regimes.

In the edition which will be published on Friday, the magazine adds that a member of the Iraqi Communist Party who participated in this meeting tried to enter Iraq illegally, but he fell in the hands of the security officials and was subjected to a thorough questioning which revealed a lot about what took place at the secret meeting.

AL-HAWADITH further reports that the meeting, which was attended by a number of officials from Moscow and Czechoslovakia, also discussed the formation of revolutionary organizations which would concentrate their operations against Israeli and some Western European cities and would act independently of the world organizations to insure their freedom of movement.

The magazine explains that the object of the secret meeting was to decide on the implementation of measures in the PDRY and Iraq which would cause the overthrow of their regimes and on the implementation of the measures in other countries, if possible, to prepare the ground for the domination of the communist forces.

AL-HAWADITH reports that the Iraqi authorities discovery of these plans led to the known measures which were adopted in Baghdad and which began by widespread arrests and ended in the famous executions. Things, however, progressed differently in Aden, where the recent bloody events took place.

ABU AL-LUTF MEETS WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S MILOS MINIC

JN271731Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] Brother Abu al-Lutf, chief of the PLO Political Department and chairman of the PLO delegation to the nonaligned conference, met yesterday in Belgrade with Comrade Milos Minic, member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Among those attending the meeting was brother Ibrahim al-Khatib, PLO representative in Yugoslavia. Comrade Minic reiterated Yugoslavia's unlimited support for the struggle of the Palestinian people led by the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. Comrade Minic also praised the active role of the PLO within the movement of the nonaligned countries.

PLO, CUBA REPORTEDLY TO SIGN MILITARY PACT

NC271130Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 27 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Jidda, 27 July--The newspaper MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL [SAHIFAT ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT AD-DAWLIYAH], issued in Jidda and London, says today that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will sign a military cooperation agreement with Cuba during his current visit to Havana.

In a dispatch datelined Paris, the newspaper says that under the agreement Cuban experts will train Palestinians in modern warfare techniques. Cuba will also provide the Palestinian resistance with modern light weapons.

U.S. REPORTS ON FEDAYEEN, JORDAN'S ROLE

JN271045Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0910 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 27 July--Press sources in Kuwait today report that the U.S. State Department has instructed its embassies in several Middle East countries to send reports on the security procedures applied in the airports of these countries. This step comes in light of a report received by U.S. security departments from Israeli sources to the effect that the Palestinian revolution has intensified its operations of recruiting, training and modernizing its elements.

Reporting this today, the newspaper AL-QABAS says that Israeli sources claim that recruiting operations are being carried out in foreign countries and that Europeans championing the Palestinian cause are cooperating with the revolution in implementing these operations.

In another development, a report received by U.S. security departments indicates that a new wave of Fedayeen operations might be launched against Israel and its interests. The report adds that the planning of these operations is being carried out in Jordan, with the Syrian authorities' knowledge, and is taking place in the headquarters commissioned to prepare and plan operations inside the occupied territories. This headquarters was recently transferred from Lebanon to Jordan.

BRITAIN REPORTEDLY INCAPABLE OF PROTECTING ARABS IN LONDON

JN280910Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 28 July--British authorities have informed some Arab capitals that Britain cannot provide the necessary protection for Arab personalities visiting London. This was reported today by the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-ANBA'. It quoted Egyptian sources as saying that Britain had informed the Arab capitals, which expressed readiness to send security men to escort their personalities, that it would confiscate the weapons carried by those security men until their departure from Britain.

Moreover, the paper said that British authorities have informed Arab political refugees living in the British capital that they cannot afford to protect them. This has led some to leave London for other places to preserve their lives.

UAE

UGANDAN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT; LOAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

JN271416Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1345 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 July--Ugandan Finance, Planning and Economic Development Minister Jumba Abdulhamid Masagazi left Abu Dhabi today following a visit to the UAE which lasted several days.

During his visit, the Ugandan minister signed an agreement for a 25 million dirham loan from the Abu Dhabi Economic Development Fund to help finance a project to rebuild and enlarge a textile mill in Uganda.

OMANI OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH MESSAGE FOR AL NUHAYYAN

JN270722Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 July--His Excellency Qays Zawawi, adviser to Sultan Qabus of Oman, arrived here this morning. He was received at the airport by Surur ibn Muhammad, director of the Presidential Office.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, the Omani official said that he will convey a message to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan from his brother, His Majesty Sultan Qabus. The message deals with a number of issues of mutual interest and the exchange of views within the context of the continued consultations between the two leaders.

YEMEN--FDRY

MUHAMMAD WARNS THOSE SOWING 'STRIPE BETWEEN THE YEMENIS'

LD271800Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers, has stressed that by expressing a strong desire not to heighten tension, and by adopting wise stands toward all the cheap propaganda campaigns and reactionary and imperialist provocations, Democratic Yemen was thereby expressing its deep understanding of the gravity of inflaming dissension in this sensitive area.

In a speech delivered today at the National Theater in At-Tawahi to students selected for advanced studies abroad, he said those who are playing with fire in an area like this should realize the dangers of heightening tension and calling for war and civil strife between the Yemenis. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad added: For this reason, we advise them to stop their provocations and think of the security of the peoples of this area, because the war which they are inciting through the use of their radios, newspapers and hired pens would not be a game of chess. It would mean a great deal of bloodshed, pain and hardship.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that our people know how to defend themselves, their revolution and their national sovereignty. He said there are proofs of this. He reaffirmed that no power would subdue the will of a great people who had struggled against the most arrogant reactionary and colonialist regime and eliminated the biggest aggressive base in the Middle East. These are the people who made the glorious revolutions of 26 September and 14 October and who stood firm against the arrogance of imperialist and reactionary conspiracies and aggression. And today, these people are stronger and better able to crush any attempt to violate their revolutionary achievements, progressive aims and national sovereignty.

'ABD AL-FATTAH ISMA'IL CHAIRS CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD271735Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 26 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Summary] The Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front, began its 11th session this morning, chaired by 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, its secretary general. The session will study the level of preparations for the convening of the first congress of the new Vanguard Party next October. The session will also discuss basic documents to be presented to the first congress.

TEXT OF AS-SADAT ALEXANDRIA UNIVERSITY SPEECH

JN272102Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1919 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Speech by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at celebration held at the University Students Federation Building in Alexandria marking anniversary of 23 July Revolution--live]

[Text] In the name of God. My sons and daughters the students, distinguished professors, brothers and friends: Our celebration this year marks the 26th anniversary of the 23 July Revolution. As usual, we meet here together to celebrate this occasion which is most dear to all of us. It is the anniversary of the day on which the king left the country at the behest of the people--the noble, loyal and sturdy Egyptian people. The king left Alexandria, taking with him the long period of suffering endured by our people during their near and distant history.

The peak of that suffering was that for 2,000 years and until 26 July, Egypt had been ruled by foreign rulers. As I said, that day came to remove the peak of our suffering because it removed not only the foreign rulers, but also the tyranny of imperialism--British imperialism--which dominated our lives, land and sky for more than 74 years. True, the British left our country finally only in June 1956. They also tried that same year to return again through tripartite aggression. However, as I have told you, Britain and British imperialism knew, after it was announced that the king had accepted the ultimatum just before noon on 26 July, that Egypt had returned to its people and that Egyptian soil was finally liberated from all foreign domination.

Our celebration this year is accompanied by events at home and abroad, that is, developments with regard to the question of liberation--the liberation of the land--and with regard to the task of reconstruction and development which we are undertaking today so as to build the new society with our own will, not anyone else's will or by being under the tutelage of foreigners of a foreign king, or by being within the zone of influence of any particular power, or by submitting to the situation that existed before July 1952 when the Egyptian rulers were foreign to the country just as the king himself, although they were Egyptians and sons of Egypt. By these Egyptians I mean the parties, leaderships and those who engaged in politics in the country.

I want to speak to you. Actually, I spoke to you during the Central Committee meeting on the occasion of the revolution anniversary only a few days ago. However, these have been days full of events and developments. This is why I say that our celebration today is of special importance both regarding the first point, namely, internal reconstruction, the reconstruction of Egypt and the future of Egypt; and regarding the second point, that is, the question of liberation, the liberation of our territory which was usurped in 1967.

With regard to the first point, I do not think that I can add much to what I said during our 22 July meeting and to what you have already heard. What concerns me here at this particular meeting in the University of Alexandria, which raised the first voice in support of the 23 July Revolution, is to give you some of the background of the decision I told you about--the decision to go out in to the street and engage in politics with all my energy, experience and sweat to lay some of the cornerstones which will provide guidance for our sons in the battle of reconstruction.

When I say the battle of reconstruction, I do not mean just industry and agriculture, but what the president of the university has rightly cited as the building of the human being. This is the primary task.

You have heard me say that the crisis we went through in the past was one of ethics. The sole remedy to spare our future generations of similar crises is to rebuild our land.

The first point is the question of reconstruction and the decision I told you about. I was greatly pleased with what I heard from my son, the president of the Students Federation of the Alexandria University. I say that the background of this decision was the crisis of ethics we were going through.

Some people thought that the atmosphere of freedom and democracy which prevailed, which is progressing daily and which raised high the dignity, security and safety of the Egyptian human being; the sovereignty of the law; the state of institutions; liberties within the constitution; and the sovereignty of the law--all this while this atmosphere is progressing day after day following the final closure of the detention camps and the cancellation of all the extraordinary measures--some thought that the atmosphere of democracy might give them the opportunity to impose their feelings (infi'alat) on this people, just as the rulers of the period prior to 23 July used to impose their feelings--whether these rulers were the king and his retinue; or the parties and their leaders and tools; or those who have principles which are not even remotely associated with the heritage, soil, traditions or values of this country. They thought that democracy might be a means to realize their ambitions, satisfy their grudges or reimpose their feelings.

This is one of the points of the background of my decision to enter the political scene. A second point of this background is that I discovered that the party politics which we adopted in order not to have an authoritarian system--which we experienced and suffered from so much until this suffering reached its peak when the dignity of the Egyptian human being was humiliated--I discovered that as a result of our decision to have more than one opinion--that is, our decision to cast away that authoritarian system which brought us so much suffering--some thought that our adoption of the multiparty system was a good opportunity for attempts at outbidding, a chance for dissipation, a chance for disavowing the values of this country and a chance to cast doubts on everything that is accomplished in this country. What is being accomplished is a formidable achievement despite all the difficulties and the heavy legacy which we inherited.

They did not refrain from exploiting the suffering we are all experiencing. Yes, we are suffering for the simple reason that we do not produce our own food. In the past we used to produce our own food because we are an agricultural country. It should have been taken into account that we are increasing in number annually at a big rate. Planning should have been balanced in building industry and modern agriculture and in increasing land so as to face the problems of population increase and to face our future reassured about the simplest requisite of life, namely, man's easy procurement of his food.

We are suffering. This suffering will continue. I am not accustomed to telling you lies, exaggerating or trying to find justifications. No, I am accustomed only to placing the complete truth before you.

We will continue suffering for the next 2 years. The suffering might end before that, but I am being conservative. Perhaps you have heard what I said during my tour of the country from one end to the other. I can tell you with complete confidence that we have enormous potentials which have not yet been exploited in our country. These potentials will provide opportunity and will open the doors to the fulfillment of all hopes, to all those who seek self-fulfillment. However, we need about 2 years' time. We also need sweat, effort and continuous hard work.

God Almighty has endowed us with these enormous potentials so we can exploit them and not just be confined to the old Nile Valley here. We were 17 million and now we are 40 million in the same area of land. We have room for millions more. There are potentials for millions. I am saying this out of certainty, because I have sought your help. I sought the help of all experts in Egypt. Praise be to God. We have an abundance of scientists, researchers and pioneers who have made great discoveries. They are of international standard.

I tell you with all certainty that we have enough to enable everyone to achieve self-fulfillment and to build his future as well as the future of his sons and grandsons after him. However, we have closed the door on ourselves in the old valley. Party politics did not examine the methods used by parties in other countries. Everything is done scientifically these days. There is no room in today's world for those who do not work scientifically. We have not worked scientifically, but we can start to work scientifically. Our parties should follow the example of parties in all countries of the world by formulating their programs based on how they will achieve self-fulfillment of the Egyptian human being.

Freedom is guaranteed. We have agreed that there will be no going back on the path we have chosen. Never. As I said to you and in my talk to the brother professors of the Alexandria University when I met with them last May, the defect is not in democracy but unfortunately in our conduct and ethical conventions. Therefore, there will be no fear, hesitation or going back on the path of democracy which we have chosen.

We only have to pause at every crisis which erupts in order to hold a discussion as we did last month and draw up solutions which add to, not detract from, democracy. The task of parties in the entire world, and in the method to which the peoples of today's world are accustomed, is to bring about the prosperity of the individual. In the capitalist systems, or rather in the individualistic system which came in the socialist democratic theory which you all helped draft, in the individualistic system or the capitalist system it is said that the prosperity of the individual is in capitalism. [sentence as heard] In the authoritarian systems, that is, the one-party system, the other extreme is taken. It says that the prosperity of the individual cannot be achieved except through the ownership by the state of all means of production and through employing the individual as a mere tool to carry out his duty in society in order to gain his bread.

As I have told you, these two systems and our system--namely, democratic socialism, which we are talking about in a scientific method which should prevail so that we do not go backwards--aims at achieving the prosperity of the Egyptian individual. Instead of taking this into consideration and instead of drawing up programs on this basis, the parties adopted the old concept of the pre-23 July Revolution, that is, using reaction, enthusiasm, speeches, promises and embellished words in programs without specifications.

For example, I used to ask about the parties in Israel. Israel is our adversary; Israel is occupying a cherished part of our land. On a part of our land they have established settlements. I am following this up in detail. Do you know what party work is in Israel? I discussed this with them, once with the leader of the opposition and once with Weizman with whom I met. They vie with each other in achieving prosperity for the Israeli individual even on stolen land. A party is proud that on one hectare of land--this land is our land in Rafah--that is, on two and a half feddans, it was able to cultivate a hectare for each family where it could have a decent standard of living and own a small car. This is what the parties are looking for--the prosperity of the individual. I heard one say: We have been able to make a donum an area from the income of which one Israeli can have a decent life. One donum is equal to a quarter feddan. This is what the parties are competing for.

If we go to England, to the United States and to all countries and discuss the programs of their parties, we will not find in these programs emotional speeches and demagoguery as used to be found in speeches by the king. Every party speaks in its program about the prosperity of the human being. The U.S. parties speak about the prosperity of the human being in the United States; in England they talk about the prosperity of the English human being; in Germany they talk about the prosperity of the German human being. Then they enter into the details of how the family lives and how the family must have not only food but also prosperity, which means making available to the family every new discovery that increases the happiness of man and transforms his life into a beautiful song while performing his work. This is the duty of the state which is a state of the parties in our regime because we have opted for the multiparty system and allow other views. This is another of the causes which made me make the decision.

Today the president of a party is not required to stand on the podium and give a speech or to ride in a procession among people shouting slogans. What is required is hope for every individual on Egyptian land; what is required is the planning to achieve this hope with programs and not with general and ill-defined expressions. On the Golan, in the Sinai and in the settlements established on our stolen territories--I will discuss with you as my second point today what has happened between us and Israel, and I have told you that although the period from 22 July when I spoke to you until now is a short period. It has been full of events and developments, all of which I will speak about to you in detail. Returning to my point, I say that on the Golan every Israeli party is vying with the other party--even on the stolen territory of the Golan--they are vying for the prosperity of the individual and for achieving the best possible standard for the individual in the stolen territory. In the settlements and colonies every party sets up bodies which promote this party's principles. What are the aims of all this? It is the prosperity of the individual.

Here I am sorry to say that those who are bogged down by old times are satisfied with the speeches. Somebody in the People's Assembly might stand up in the name of the opposition or just voice opposition for the sake of publicity. He will cast doubts on everything and will use all the available linguistic phrases, thinking that he is building a leadership and that this is the true political work. Instead of being a means to right wrongs, the opposition has become a means to defame people as if there are no achievements to talk about in our society. This is in addition to what we are suffering and what we will suffer for a long time to come.

After only 2 years, God willing, we will start to catch our breath. Regrettably, even the words that began to be used in the higher legislative institution--that is, the People's Assembly, which was elected freely and directly as both enemies and friends have testified--even the words under the name of the party system, opinions and opposition and so on and so forth degenerated to a level that Egypt has never known again. All of this happened in the name of freedom, the party system and the plurality of views. There is further background for this decision: We must not allow our youth to be misled. Those who are now 40 years of age or more or 45, at the time of the 23 July Revolution, that is, 26 years ago, they were 14 or 15 years old. The majority of these people when they were 10, 12, 14, 15 and so on knew nothing but the 23 July Revolution. All right, how can a man come today who after 26 years wants to become a leader or feels a guilt complex because he corrupted political life in Egypt before 23 July? [sentence as heard] How can this come about in the name of freedom when this man stands up to say that all that existed before 23 July was milk and honey, democracy and freedom, and all that came after 23 July was detention houses, arrests and humiliation of man's dignity? Is this true? Should we teach this to our generations? Should we distort history to our generations? Never. There have been deviations in the 23 July Revolution. I praise God Almighty that he has kept me alive, I, the one who declared the 23 July Revolution 26 years and 5 days ago. He kept me alive until I criticized our mistakes and corrected them through the 15 May Revolution. Why is this not said? Why is history not put in its right place?

What was there before 23 July? True, there were milk and honey, but these were for 1 percent of the society. The pashas were a high class merely because when Faraq or his Father Fulaad granted one of these the title of pasha he joined another class and enjoyed divine right in this country. When the 23 July Revolution came, the man whom the people had sought and kissed so as to receive rank, jobs or medals--the 23 July Revolution ordered this man to get out. He left on 26 July, the day which we celebrate every year.

This is also background because I do not want history to be distorted. I myself am prepared, and all of us must be prepared, to admit our mistakes and step down when the people demand this or when it is proved that any one of us has not performed his duty toward the homeland and its issues when practicing policies.

I speak for myself first. You heard me on 22 July saying: I belong to the 23 July generation; that is, I am behind the times because there is today's generation, the October generation. This generation came out fully acquitted of all mistakes made before and after 23 July. More than that, the October generation did not give this victory, this dignity and this great feeling to Egypt alone, but to the whole Arab nation through the performance of the Egyptian officers and men on the Suez Canal.

I speak for myself and say that I belong to a backward generation, the 23 July Revolution, because I believe that the October generation must lead today. I am prepared to step down at any moment that this becomes acceptable.

This is some of the background to the decision which I made to go down to the street of politics. God knows, and you known by following my actions, that I am faced with responsibilities and burdens which only God understands. Nevertheless, I must fulfill the trust exactly as I see it and until God dictates his will.

In short, and as we meet today, and as I told you on previous occasions, Alexandria University supported the 23 July Revolution, in other words, the return of sovereignty to Egyptian soil. Alexandria was the first university to raise its voice while the king was residing in Alexandria. As a matter of fact, the university itself was previously named Faruq University after the king. Alexandria University made the first move in supporting the 23 July Revolution; in other words, the independence of Egypt and of the Egyptian human being.

It is not only this year that we are holding this celebration. Last year, for instance, I presented to you the report compiled by the Higher Council of Universities on democratic socialism. I was pleased with and proud of this. Recently, this report was prepared for public discussion. Everything affecting our destiny must be submitted for public discussion. Today we celebrate the beginning of a new life. Everyone wanting to engage in politics or public life must first know his ethical responsibility. [applause]

As I told you on 22 July, I hesitated a long time before making this decision. However, because it was inevitable, I wanted to free my conscience before meeting my God. Therefore, I made this decision.

Perhaps some of the background I told you about today--and there are many other background points--clarify why I made this decision and how the course will be after this decision, God willing.

The second point I would like to tackle today as I have promised you--I hope I have not held you here long--is the situation regarding the initiative and what happened between us and Israel during the past 2 days, to be exact. Before I begin, let me also tell you--as we are accustomed--about some background points in the initiative. Why did I make the initiative? You heard me in the People's Assembly in November and at the opening of the People's Assembly say that I am ready to go to the end of the world, even to the Israeli Knesset, if my going would enable me to avoid the shedding of one single drop of blood of one soldier or officer of our sons. That is, there is no need to fight for what can be achieved by peace as long as we can achieve it by peace. The performance of my sons the soldiers and officers was, continues and will remain, with God's assistance, magnificent. They are the generation of October. You all saw and felt the whole world's appreciation. Our enemies spoke about it before our friends. As soon as I gave my orders to my sons in the two armies on the canal, the air force dealt the first blow, the artillery began its shelling and the crossing began. Most of the brigades in the 2d and 3d armies did not wait for the order to cross. As soon as the planes passed and the artillery shelling began, they rushed to the canal and their boats. Those who did not find a boat swam to the other bank to enter the battle according to the set plan. They did not wait. [applause] They recorded in military history what is now being taught at the highest military academies. We do not say this in vanity; the big states have not yet used missiles. In World War II anti-aircraft and antitank missiles, the age of missiles had not begun. The age of electronic warfare had not yet begun.

Why do I want to avoid the shedding of one single drop of blood of every soldier and officer of my sons? Why? Because when they received their orders, as I have told you, they did not wait. The passing of the air force made them cross. I am telling you--and the world is recording and listening--about Egypt's performance and the Egyptian plan, morale reaching the sky, and no aid from the Soviet Union like the aid which Israel used to receive and is still receiving until this very hour. The capability and efficiency of our arms--whether rockets, planes or electronic warfare--were 20 steps behind Israel's.

I am not saying something new. You have read about our affair with the Soviet Union, which I wrote about and published. This is what I announced. I am not making false claims or accusations.

How did our sons surmount 20 steps of backwardness? How did they jump over the 20 steps and cross the canal, the most complicated water barrier in the history of military warfare, as admitted by the highest military academies in the world? They overran the Bar-Iev line which Israel described as the most invincible line in history. How did they do this? They did it with Egypt's spirit, Egypt's faith, Egypt's firmness and with the vengeance which is in the heart of each one of us, because we know revenge, and we had to take our revenge.

I want to add another fact, because I want the world, and President Carter and the American people in particular, to hear it.

I said that my sons had obtained no assistance from the Soviet Union before, during or after the operations except that which was sent through the air bridge. This included the ammunition which the Soviet Union should have sent to replenish what had been used up during the war of attrition. However, since 'Abd an-Nasir waged a war of attrition and did not listen to the Soviets and halt his action, they refused to compensate him for the ammunition he used up during the war of attrition.

You heard me say that I entered the battle while, in military terminology, each of my guns had half a row of ammunition, one row, or one and a half rows behind it. On the other hand, each Syrian gun had 8-11 rows behind it. Syria lost the battle and my sons did not budge a single inch from their position. [applause]

I want the U.S. President to hear and the people of Israel to hear also. Up to this day one or two reports [presumably daily] are coming to the Israeli military establishment from the U.S. artificial satellite belong to the Pentagon, that is, the U.S. Army.

How our sons crossed, how they [the Israelis] did not see the pontoon bridges and how they were taken by surprise is still a legend in military institutes, especially in the United States. I know the story. There is no need to tell it because it was told to me and I promised not to repeat it. In its routine morning report on 6 October, the U.S. satellite said: What are you afraid of? There is nothing unusual [on the Egyptian front]. There are just empty ammunition trucks going back and forth. There is no danger. You are just imagining things. The Israelis had felt that something unusual was going on along the front.

They imagined that if something were to take place, it would be at sunset or at dawn. They waited for sunset. At 1400 the battle began and by sunset the battle was settled-- in 4 hours. It continued another 2 hours. Therefore, it was settled in 6 hours. [applause]

I am saying this because I want the American people and President Carter to know that I know this and that the Egyptian people also know this--that everything is still being offered to Israel even today.

However, as you heard me say, my sons, who performed this work, are the ammunition of Egypt. I will not sacrifice them easily to achieve some victory. I could have scored a terrific military victory in the bulge. The Israelis made a very big mistake. They assembled 400 tanks, in an area which could barely hold 100-150 tanks, to frighten me and to show that they were heading for Cairo.

A historic battle was in front me. There were 400 tanks in front me; there were no bridges to cross and no Bar-Lev line to storm. Moreover, my tanks were double theirs. There were about 800 tanks and missiles surrounding the Israelis. It was a historic battle which could have been settled in a matter of hours.

You heard me say this; I told Kissinger in December: Sorry, I cannot tolerate the bulge any longer. I must liquidate it. I made my plan, signed it and appointed the commander who was to carry it out. He was Sa'd Ma'mun, the present governor of Cairo.

I asked Kissinger: What is the U.S. position? You have taken me out of the war. The Israelis are bragging in the bulge, saying that they were threatening Cairo. What were they threatening? They were the ones who were cornered. There were 400 tanks and more than 5,000 soldiers in front me. I could have taken them in a matter of hours because there were no bridges to cross or the Bar-Lev line to storm.

My battle was extremely simple. Before it we had performed a more difficult one by crossing the Suez Canal and the Bar-Lev line. Kissinger told me that the United States or the Pentagon will interfere on the side of Israel. I could have acted rashly, because before the United States could have interfered, the battle would have been finished decisively in a few hours. However, I was concerned about the life of each one of my sons after what they had done and proved and are ready to prove at anytime. This was my reason. [applause]

I made the initiative, traveled to Israel and addressed the Knesset. You and the whole world listened to my speech. What is behind my initiative? According to the traditional political method I could have made the initiative a commercial business; I could have contacted the Jews secretly and told them that I was going to visit you, what will you give me and what shall we do? No, I did not resort to this method. I said that 75 percent of the problems between ourselves and Israel are psychological complexes and a lack of confidence as well as each side's mobilization against the other. So, let us change all of this in one stroke. Thus, the initiative emerged.

I addressed the Knesset. You heard me say that I was astonished at the reception accorded to me by the Israeli people first before the speech and then at their emotion, which increased greatly after they heard the speech. I imagined that after I made the speech, which still exists, that [words indistinct].

Never, the excitement was 10 times more in the streets than before I delivered the speech. They heard the speech. Everyone who was not watching television was carrying a transistor radio close to his ear. I imagined that thus we could jump over the huge barriers that had existed and establish peace, which I was concerned about achieving for my sons, for the coming generations and for every woman in Egypt. A woman bears the burden. A man is her husband, son or brother who goes to battle. She is the one who would become a widow or an orphan. The Israeli woman in the streets had the same feelings. It was a strange, lofty feeling and you heard me speak of it.

After my speech I met with Begin, who had paid me a visit. We had the following conversation. I am telling you this because it is significant and because I want America and the whole world to hear it with you as well. It was a day charged with emotion because I had delivered my speech at the Knesset and it was filled with analogies. I was in my hotel room in the evening.

Begin came to pay me a visit because I was going to leave the following day. We spoke and, as I have said, I did not speak about Sinai. In my speech before the Knesset--the speech which was shown on television here, there and throughout the world--I said that I had not come for the sake of Sinai, which is my territory and which will be returned to me. I had not come to discuss Sinai. I had come so that we could build peace, and in order to build peace, we must solve the Palestinian question. As to Sinai, I do not have the slightest doubt or worry because Sinai is my territory and it will be returned to me whether he likes this or not.

We spoke when he visited me at the hotel. The gist of my talk was that we want peace this time and not a new disengagement, a partial solution or a separate solution pertaining to Sinai. Were the issue one of Sinai alone, I would not have gone to the Knesset. They would have welcomed it and would still welcome it if Egypt were to leave the battle and leave them to deal separately with the other Arabs. They are aware where the decision of war and peace is taken. They are also aware of who performed during the October war and where the Arab soldier is now. They know all of this.

At the end of our conversation, Begin told me: I believe we will not disagree over Sinai. I told him: I have no fears at all regarding Sinai. It is my assessment, naturally, that there is no disagreement because nobody can deny the historic and international borders of Sinai. These are international and historic borders and are not subject to discussion. Several hours before I had made my speech to the Knesset, in which I said: Sinai is my land and my land is sacred. I will take Sinai and this is not subject to discussion. I am not here for Sinai but I am here for peace. When he told me that he would not disagree over Sinai, I told him: It is actually my assessment that we will not disagree over Sinai because this issue is clear.

Despite this, I told him: I want to reassure you. He said: What? I told him: I am talking about my strike force, that is my main force--this is a military term. A strike force is the force which can launch an attack. There is a light force or a force which is insufficient for launching an attack. The force which can attack and which has tanks and artillery and all the other weapons necessary for the battle is called the strike force. I told him: To reassure you, my strike force will not go east of the passes in Sinai after you yourselves withdraw from there. When you withdraw from Sinai, my strike force will not go east of the passes. This will give you a long distance, which should reassure you. The Egyptian performance in October had greatly disturbed them. I told him: After you withdraw from Sinai, my strike force will not go beyond the passes.

We returned to Cairo. Begin conveyed this to the Israeli Cabinet, I learned later. Weizman came to me before Begin visited me in Ismailia. He came together with Al-Jamasi and met with me. I saw Weizman before he started his discussions with Al-Jamasi. He told me: You told Begin that the Egyptian strike force would not go east of the passes and that only light forces would be kept there to make them feel reassured after their withdrawal. I said: Yes, this is true. I also said: I made this promise, Al-Jamasi. The Egyptian strike force would not go east of the passes, but light forces would be positioned there. They could be light border forces, antismuggling forces or police. In other words, they would be the kind of forces which any city here in Egypt needs. There would be no need for an army. Ordinary forces would be stationed there.

Weizman came to me a day after he met with Al-Jamasi. He came to me in the morning, before departing and asked me: Has Prime Minister Begin not spoken to you about the settlements in northern Sinai? I told him: No. What happened is that we have agreed that there is no disagreement over Sinai. I promised that after your withdrawal, I would not allow my strike force to go east of the passes. I did this to allay your fears. He told me: The question of the settlements in northern Sinai is very important. I told him: He did not raise this question with me. He told me: After being very hopeful, I am now afraid that there might be disagreement. I asked him: Disagreement over what? He told me: Over the settlements. I told him: Aha, you heard me say this in the parliament. I told him: Listen Weizman, when I said that I would go, and I am prepared to go, to the ends of the earth, including to the Knesset--and I actually went to you to the Knesset in defiance of all the facts of the past 30 years in the Arab world--I meant what I said and I went to the Knesset. Tell Begin on my behalf: If the story of the settlements is serious, I would fight you everywhere in the world. I would go, as I said, to the ends of the earth to do so.

I have already said this in parliament. It is not new. I am just reminding you because it leads up to what I want to tell you. Begin came to Ismailia. As soon as he sat down he told me that the Israeli Cabinet had decided that the border between Egypt and Israel was the old international border. To me, there was nothing new in that. It did not surprise me. Then he said: But there are seven settlements in the north and there are two airfields, the An-Naqab airfield, and an airfield near Ash-Shaykh Zuwayyid, and we want facilities there.

Well, really, as you have heard me say, I regarded what he said as either a joke or a negotiating position. Why? Because everywhere in the world, negotiators take negotiating positions by making excessive demands, and then by the time things are settled he is satisfied. This applies to Begin too.

We had agreed to form two committees, one political and the other military. I told Begin that the negotiations would not deal with Sinai because there was no disagreement over Sinai. I said he had spoken about the international borders and we had said and I had told him that there would be no disagreement over Sinai. However, regarding the question of airfields and settlements after the withdrawal, I said the answer is no. Nevertheless, I said we would refer the issue to the Political and Military committees and tackle the main issue of peace, namely Palestine.

So, the autonomy plan for Palestine was raised and we talked for hours and more hours the following day, and we differed. It was all about Palestine, the West Bank and the Gaza sector.

What happened next? I have talked about all this and you have heard it before. I repeat it for a reason. I want to lead to something. So, what happened next? After the Ismailia meeting it became clear that we were in disagreement. The world began to blame Begin. So Begin came up with a strange kind of talk. He said: As-Sadat promised me that the Egyptian strike forces would not go east of the passes, and when Weizman met with Al-Jamasi the latter told him no, our forces will go east of the passes. And, where is your promise, As-Sadat?

Begin kept that up daily for 2 weeks. Why? The entire world was attacking him for not responding and for the position he had adopted. So he wanted to give the impression that As-Sadat does not honor his own word or that he does not honor his promises.

This was in accordance with his new propaganda theories, which say that he should put anything in the market to try to give the impression that I had given a promise and did not keep it.

I said nothing about it at the time, nothing at all because there was a witness from his side. That witness was Weizman.

A while later I went to Sudan to thank President Ja'far Numayri for his support for us. As you know, President Ja'far and the Sudanese people are our people and kin. President Ja'far is one of the dearest people to us all because he is our kin and blood, and on top of it he is understanding and aware. So, I went there to express my gratitude.

I gave a press conference at the conclusion of my 1-day visit to Sudan. During the press conference, which was carried by radio and TV, a foreign correspondent asked: We have heard that there is a dispute over two airfields in Sinai. Is this true? I said: Yes, the discussions did deal with two airfields in Sinai. However, I told the Israelis that after their withdrawal there would be no facilities or anything of the sort. I told the Israelis that maybe they were afraid that since the airfields were so close to them that I or someone after me might use the airfields against them. Militarily this is wrong because the airfields are very close to the Israeli border, although they are in our territory. Now could I put my planes there, seconds away from the Israeli planes which could strike my planes? The methods adopted in 1956 and 1967 were abolished long ago. My sons have shown their combat capability in time of war. I told the Israelis that nothing of this sort would happen. Nevertheless, if they were afraid that someday the two airfields would be a threat to them, they could plow them under before their final withdrawal. I said plow them under. Why? Because there was a precedent. In 1956 when Eisenhower ordered them to withdraw from Sinai, the Israelis maliciously and angrily plowed under roads, railroad tracks and everything before they withdrew. They know this and have a precedent. By God, if they want to be assured that the airfields will not be used against them, they can plow them under.

The following day, Mr Begin told the world that As-Sadat, when asked in Sudan about the settlements, said: Burn them. Nero was the one who burned things but we build. Begin strongly believed that he could change facts through propaganda. So far it has been established that he cannot change a single fact no matter what propaganda he uses, because facts, not propaganda or radio campaigns, win in the end.

Begin said that I referred to the settlements, when what I had spoken about was airfields. He claimed that I had said burn them, when what I had said was plow them under. These statements were recorded by television and by foreign correspondents and need no witnesses. Mr Begin claimed that I was Nero. I paid no attention to any of this. He further said that I will not keep my word and incited the world to attack me.

All that I did--I am a very patient person and right makes might--was to exchange two letters with Begin, which I am speaking about for the first time. I exchanged these letters through the U.S. ambassador and through the United States. President Carter and his secretary of state are aware of the letters because they were exchanged through the United States. In one of the letters I told Begin that the story of the strike force was disgraceful.

In the presence of the Israeli defense minister, I said that my strike force would not go east of the passes. I told him that his minister of defense was witness to this. How could he then say that I had withdrawn my statement? This was disgraceful. As for the other story about the settlements and airfields, settlements were never mentioned. They told me about the two airfields and I said no. I said if the Israelis were not assured, they could plow the airfield under before they withdraw. I said that I had not mentioned the words settlements or burn. Why all the nervousness then? He replied that it was a regrettable stand. I told no one this. I am revealing this today. I had, however, told this to witnesses. I would have liked them to inform Begin. I told this to all the chief editors of American newspapers in the United States.

When I met with them at Blair House, I requested that it be a closed meeting and it was. I told them both stories and begged them not to write about them because we wanted the peace process to go on. I told them both stories so that they would know how Begin tackles and settles matters and how nervous he is in his behavior. Well, all the chief editors of America's newspapers heard both stories from me and they heard my request not to write or disseminate anything about these stories until we were able to prepare an atmosphere for achieving peace.

Why did I recall Foreign Minister Muhammad Kamil from Jerusalem? The time has come for us to reveal all the secrets. As you are well aware we had formed two committees. A Political and a Military Committee. The Military Committee included the two defense ministers and the Political Committee included the two foreign ministers. We agreed that one committee should meet in Egypt and the other in Israel. The Military Committee met in Egypt and then the time came for the Political Committee to meet in Jerusalem in January. Muhammad Kamil departed for Jerusalem and the meeting of the committee began. The entire world followed the meeting on television. I also followed it and heard Dayan's opening speech. For a person to be a politician, he must at least have a little prior understanding, otherwise he will sink his country. What did Dayan say in his opening speech? His words were extremely beautiful and no one could criticize them on that score. However, if his words were to be implemented, then half of my territory would be lost. I sat and listened to his speech. What did he say? He welcomed Muhammad Kamil and U.S. Secretary of State Vance. He said that Israel was ready for everything. He said it was ready for discussions, that absolutely nothing could be done without discussions and that everything could be discussed and so on and so forth. He said that it is always customary for conferees to reach a compromise and to meet halfway. As for the remaining part of the speech, anyone in Europe, America or anywhere who heard it and who was not careful would have found it very beautiful indeed. What does the story of the compromise and meeting halfway mean? Halfway means my territory. Even if he had not said meet halfway and said that we are ready to make concessions but let us meet one-third of the way, the one-third of the way would be Sinai.

Begin then spoke. I had considered the talks which had taken place in the past 2 days as a turning point. Why? The meaning of Dayan's speech was that he would come halfway over my territory. This would be a compromise. It is plundered territory. It is a case similar to one we have in the countryside when a bully steals an animal belonging to another person. The bully then sends word to that person asking him to pay a reward. How can this be since the animal belongs to the other person? He asks for a reward because this bully is a gangster, has a frightening appearance, can shoot and has a gang. But the case of the reward does not apply to my territory. No.

No, this business of a reward does not apply on my land. I do not even allow it in our countryside. I told them in the countryside: Finish off anyone who resorts to such a method. We do not want such thuggish ways. [applause]

The land is mine and you speak to me about a compromise and about meeting halfway on my land. You want us to meet halfway in Al-'Arish only to tell me: I will honor you and give you back Al-'Arish but give me what is beyond Al-'Arish. This would involve not only the seven settlements and the two airports but would also include one-third of Sinai. He would appear to have been flexible because he would not meet me halfway but possibly at a distance of one-third of the way from his own direction. Well, this one-third is a third of Sinai. This is my land and they want a compromise on it and they want me to reciprocate. This is my land and not theirs. When they want to pay, then they should pay from their own pocket and not from the pocket of others. As I told you, the reward process is exactly like saying: We will return your animal to you if you pay 50 pounds.

This was the situation which prompted me to withdraw Muhammad Kamil. This stand became clear at the Leeds Castle discussions 4 days ago. They camouflaged this stand and could not announce it to the world because the land does not belong to them. They camouflaged this stand and said: We will give and take if there are security measures. I told them, and I still tell them: I am prepared to give and take with you under conditions in which there are security measures, but the land and sovereignty must be excluded. Apart from this, come and take what security measures you want. Dayan said at Leeds Castle before U.S. Secretary of State Vance that the security measures must include Arab lands. This was the end of the matter. Muhammad Kamil put Dayan in his place in the presence of Vance. They tried to fix another meeting and mentioned Sinai as a venue.

I will conclude this issue now because I might have been a little long. I want to speak about Weizman's recent story and his meeting with me in Salzburg, because this issue has been the cause of a big battle which is still going on in Israel. I went to Vienna, as you know, at the invitation of my friend Chancellor Kreisky. Shim'on Peres, the leader of the Labor Party and of the opposition in Israel, asked to meet with me. I agreed and I saw him. All of you have naturally heard how he was attacked by Begin in Israel, the so-called island of democracy in the area. One of the arguments is that Israel is the island of democracy. Has what Begin said about his opposition leader an example of what happens in a democracy and in an island of democracy? Begin has prevented Peres from going abroad and told him: You will need a visa to go anywhere again. I will not give a visa to anyone who will ask to see As-Sadat.

I saw Shim'on Peres and then left for Salzburg to rest for 2 days because I had to think about the 22 July Speech, about the decision, which was tiring me, and about what was to follow. When I think of a project, I do not deal with it in its narrow scope but in its full dimensions in order that it might be implemented. I wanted it to be a complete project carried out in gradual steps consistent with the sound democratic march, as you are accustomed to.

I was in Salzburg resting and thinking. I had with me my notes about my project--about the decision. I was surprised to receive a cable from Husni Mubarak, who was in Egypt managing the affairs of the country. He sent a cable telling me that Al-Jamasi has received a cable from Israeli Defense Minister Weizman asking to meet with Al-Jamasi in a third country or in Cairo or any other place because he believed that this could help push the peace process forward.

I thought about the matter. I contacted Husni Mubarak and Al-Jamasi and discussed it. Whenever I go abroad there is direct contact with me, wherever I may be. Even when I am airborne there is direct contact. Modern technology has accomplished wonders. We too apply it. Wherever I may be, on the plane or anywhere else there is always direct contact. So, I discussed it with them and then I told Husni and Al-Jamasi: I agree, but come, bring Weizman and come to me in Salzburg. It will be an opportunity.

So, Al-Jamasi answered Weizman. I forgot to tell you that when I recalled Muhammad Kamil over the question of a reward, Begin tried to arouse the world by claiming that As-Sadat disrupted the talks because he did not want peace, and how come, and so on and so forth. A lot of such talk.

On that night U.S. President Carter contacted me by telephone, the day I recalled Kamil. One hour after I recalled Kamil, President Carter contacted me. The man was really anxious. He is indeed a man of ethics, principles and values, and also a very personal friend. He was very upset because he really and sincerely wants to promote peace based on justice. None of the gangs can say anything about his recent decision when southern Lebanon was occupied by Israel. I have told you that I was in contact with him for 24 hours. He submitted a resolution to the Security Council calling for immediate Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon and for the formation of an emergency force within 24 hours. The Security Council unanimously approved it with the exception of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, which abstained. Well, did they want southern Lebanon to remain under occupation? Nobody is talking about the U.S. resolution and nobody is saying anything about the Soviet Union's objection--nobody is saying anything among the Arabs who are clowning and claiming that the Soviet Union supports Arab interests. The two Security Council members who objected to the U.S. resolution calling for immediate withdrawal were the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, which is a satellite of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union could not oppose and veto the resolution, so it abstained to show that withdrawal and the upholding of rights and so on cannot come from the United States. If the Soviet Union was behind it, then yes it would not mind, and these Arabs still say that the Soviet Union is the supporter of the Arab people. It still directs the policy of many Arabs--the poor Palestinians. Anyway, Carter is really a man who is honest with himself and with others. This is why when he contacted me that day, 1 hour after I recalled Muhammad Kamil, I told him since you have contacted me I want to tell you that it is not that I was reluctant in the peace process or that I was withdrawing. No, I did not want to enter into a position that would destroy peace altogether. This is because when they open this question of reward I would say no to them. I will tell you what happened yesterday.

So, I told Carter: To prove to you that we are not nervous or anything like that, the Military Committee will continue.

Part of the Military Committee stayed behind in Cairo. Weizman went and left it behind, saying he would bring the remainder of the group with him if he returned. I agreed to this. Even after the withdrawal of Muhammad Kamil, the Military Committee met once to prove that we were not afraid of the direct contacts or of the peace process, but that it must be a peace based on justice.

As I have told you, Weizman came to me in Salzburg. I can discuss everything with Weizman. I said here before you, that Begin and the entire world can hear, that I received Weizman in his personal status because I can sit and talk with that man and because he can speak with me as a human being, a person and a man who wants peace and who loves his country at the same time. I do not dislike a person who loves his country. The most important thing about him, however, is that he wants peace. We sat and talked in Salzburg. We sat for almost 4 hours. We discussed everything without any reservations. We discussed the future and my theory that you have heard me speak about and which I had conveyed to Mondale so that he would convey it to the U.S. President. My views are different from those of Begin as far as peace is concerned. Begin imagines that a peace agreement must include all the expansion of territories that Israel has been dreaming of. I told him: No, keep the talk away from territories and sovereignty and let me give you complete peace. What is important about peace is what will come after the agreement, not the agreement itself.

I even gave him an example. When countries become independent they are happy because they have signed the independence document. After that they begin to build their economy and deal with economic problems. A new state is being built. The true struggle and the real suffering come after the agreement.

I explained that we will never give Israel what it could not get with wars or without wars, with America or without America. We will agree on a peace based on justice and we are ready for it and for guarantees. I offered six guarantees; this is more than anyone had imagined. Muhammad Kamil repeated the guarantees at Leeds Castle and they know that.

What is important is that we had a discussion with Weizman. Weizman later asked whether I had suggested Al-'Arish as a meeting place when Mondale was here. When U.S. Vice President Mondale visited me and presented me with the U.S. President's initiative for a meeting of the foreign ministers in London, our decision at that time, as you all know, was that as long as there were no new elements in the Israeli position we would not be ready for any discussions. At the same time, we are ready to take part in any talks with open minds and hearts when any change in the Israeli position takes place. We do not want to waste time. If there is nothing new, there is no reason for any discussions. He asked me whether I had proposed Al-'Arish as a meeting place. I told him: Yes, I had proposed Al-'Arish. Al-'Arish is exactly halfway between the two towns. If any meeting were to take place between them and us on any level and if any of the conferees wanted to consult their government, they could travel to and from Al-'Arish several times because it is situated halfway. I told him: You have not understood what I meant. Despite that, I told him, I agree on London. I also told him that I, regrettably, always find that he does not understand matters and then a short while later he comes and says that that was possible or not possible.

This is what I told Weizman and he said: Well, I will tell Begin. I said: Tell him also that we will not meet in Al-'Arish until you return it. I performed the Big Feast prayers last year in the Mosque of Al-Aqsa in Jerusalem. I am contemplating, I told him, performing the Big Feast prayers this year, God willing, on Moses Mountain in the middle of Sinai near Santa Katerina monastery.

This is the valley where God Almighty spoke to Moses. I want to perform the Big Feast prayers there. This is not all. I want to do something which I feel is a message. I want us to build a mosque, a church and Jewish synagogue in this place where God spoke to Moses because the three religions are one. They are divine religions and their father is Abraham. A lot of the current misunderstanding is due to the fact that the believers in the three religions do not understand the reality of religions.

When I acted as the secretary of the Islamic conference, I had the opportunity to study the Bible and the Gospel. I learned the Koran when I was still in the village. I read the history of our church--the Church of Alexandria. It is called the Church of Alexandria and Shinudah [Coptic patriarch] must be called the pope of Alexandria and not the pope of Egypt because the church was founded in Alexandria. The Church of Alexandria is older than the Church of Rome. It once had its theory in worship--a great theological theory. The Church of Alexandria was very influential and it is, as I said, much older than the Church of Rome.

I told Weizman: I am contemplating praying there. I shall invite our pope of Alexandria to come and pray with me in the church. I will also invite the rector of Al-Azhar to lead us in prayers in the mosque. I will also invite the two eastern and western rabbis in Israel to come to the synagogue as a sign that the believers are one. The faith of believers in the three religions, particularly in the Islamic religion, is only complete when they believe in the books and prophets which God has sent. The text of this is clear and frank in the Koran and it is explained in many verses. One verse reads: "And those who believe and those who follow." Another verse reads: "To believe in God, his angels, books, messengers and the hereafter." The three messages which have three heavenly books are Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

I told Weizman: Let us build for the future. The mountain where our Lord spoke to Moses is my land. Everyone knows that this is part of Egypt and Sinai. I intend to do so. I will go and pray there. Weizman asked me: How would you go? Well, for the sake of simplicity, I asked: What would you do if you find me one day riding in a jeep and going to pray. What would you do? He told me: The world would turn upside down. I told him: You would not be able to get rid of me unless you shoot and kill me but if the car keeps going, I will definitely go.

I spoke simply and told Weizman: By the way, I promised Pope Paul of Rome that I would invite him to pray in this place. The man accepted this during my latest meeting with him in February. This idea did not occur to me when Weizman came to see me so that I could ask this from him. I had been contemplating the idea since February. Weizman came and met with me in July. I spoke to Pope Paul in Rome in February when I met him and I told him: I will invite you to come and pray on Mount Moses in Egyptian Sinai. The man welcomed this despite the fact that his health is a little delicate, and he was very happy.

Weizman said that he would tell Begin. Naturally, I said yes and I told him to tell Begin one thing: I am not against him. Begin said that I was angry at him for describing me as Nero. Never. I said that all that I feel is that Begin has bitterness within himself.

Anyone who feels bitter can only see bitterness reflected in the people and anyone who feels happiness sees happiness reflected in the people. He became angry at this. I still say this and will continue to say it. This was evident when Weizman went to Begin. Did I say I had presented a new plan or a new initiative? I was astonished. Weizman went home. The Knesset met. Weizman first met with Begin. Begin was angry because opposition leader Peres had met and had talks with me. Begin went to the Knesset and raised a broad campaign. He claimed that the Israel Cabinet would study a new initiative by President as-Sadat. I had made no initiative, nothing. What took place with Weizman was a fact. Speaking with him about Al-'Arish I told him: You do not understand why I choose Al-'Arish and you understand too late. Nevertheless think about this. I would not go to Al-'Arish while you are there. No. You will hand it over to us.

This was interpreted as an initiative on my part. Peres and Weizman met with Begin. The Israeli Cabinet met. Everything was turned upside down and a heated debate took place in the Knesset. After Mr Begin won a vote of confidence, he claimed that the initiative which Weizman carried from President as-Sadat would be discussed on the following Sunday. Begin further said: Let it be known that we cannot give anything for nothing in return. Begin wants a reward.

First of all, I did not present any plan or initiative to Weizman. My foreign minister, Muhammad Kamil, was due to leave for London. How could I let him go to London and engage in an initiative and at the same time work on another initiative. This is not my way or method. You all know this. If I want to make an initiative, I have always proclaimed this openly, I would not conceal it or keep it a secret. There is no initiative, there is nothing. I was not affected because there was no initiative. If I want to ask for anything, I would not ask for Al-'Arish alone, but for Sinai, which belongs to me, and all the Arab territory, including the Golan, the West Bank and Gaza. The dispute between me and them is over the West Bank and Gaza. To this date, we have not yet discussed Sinai and nobody has realized this fact. To me Sinai is not subject to discussion, as I had told them in the Knesset. Begin said: First, we will discuss the initiative which As-Sadat presented; and secondly, As-Sadat has asked for a gift but we give no gifts, not a single grain of Sinai and we give nothing for free.

The whole subject is baseless, as there was no new initiative. I have not officially asked for Al-'Arish, because if I were to ask I would ask for all of Sinai. My problem involves the West Bank and Gaza before even Al-'Arish, Sinai and before the Golan. Hafiz al-Asad was angry when he noted that the Egyptian proposals did not include the Golan.

The newsmen asked me about it in Austria. I told them: Yes, neither the Golan nor Sinai were mentioned in our plan. The plan centered on the West Bank and the Gaza sector because, in my opinion, there are no problems regarding Sinai or the Golan. Sooner or later they will have to leave them. There is no question about it. The real problem is the Palestinian problem.

I told Weizman--and perhaps this is what upset Begin--I told him: Listen, Weizman, tell Begin the following: We are ready to conclude peace in a matter of hours because there are no longer any points of disagreement at all except on one thing, namely that Mr Begin wants territory and peace.

No, I am sorry, either peace or territory. You can have peace with all guarantees, but territory, no until doomsday. We will never agree to this.

I told him: Listen, Weizman, tell Begin that if he understood this there would be no limit to the possibility of understanding thereafter because you will be a state and you will be living within your own boundaries and you will respect your neighbors and your neighbors will respect you. This is what is required, no more.

Well, Mr Begin, very nervously, said that As-Sadat has sent a new plan which we will study. Well, I have not.

Begin also said we will not give up one grain of the Sinai sands because it is our principle not to give anything in return for nothing. He meant without reward.

Well, the territory is mine and so when I move into Sinai he would want a reward in return for Sinai. He did say this and he said it officially and it was carried by all the world news agencies. He said: I will send a letter to President as-Sadat telling him this.

The whole world read the agency reports. As I have told you, there was a military group here. I have kept it here ever since I told Carter that this is a confession that we will not sever [the contacts] and that we were still ready after I recalled Kamil. So the group was here. So the message came through this group. My clear instructions to Al-Jamasi were that he must not engage in political operations. So he refused to receive the message. He returned it, saying: I am sorry, this is a political matter. I am a military man. I advise you to send it through the United States. So Begin gave the message to the U.S. ambassador in Tel Aviv. The message came to the U.S. ambassador in Egypt, who tried to deliver it. Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Kamil told him: The contents of the message reached us 2 days ago through the news agencies. We reject it and accordingly will not receive the message. So the message was returned unopened through the U.S. ambassador.

Begin last night spoke on television. As you know, the Egyptian National Security Council met yesterday at my invitation. What Begin had said was reported by the news agencies and it was contained in the message. He said that the Israeli Government's policy is not to give anything in return for nothing, as if he would be giving something from his own pocket.

This position is unacceptable to us in letter and spirit. This is why the message was rejected through the group which was here in Egypt. I issued an order for the group to depart, which it did today.

We refused to receive the message from the U.S. ambassador because it was unacceptable in letter and spirit. [applause] This is the latest development. I was asked about it on my way here. I said I would speak today to our people at Alexandria University as usual. I usually give them an annual report but events happened fast in the past few days.

I tell the Jewish people of Israel, whom I have seen, and I tell the Jewish people in Europe and the United States, who supported my initiative, that I will never abandon this initiative.

However, Israel is entitled to security, permanent peace and neighborliness, but it is not entitled to 1 centimeter of territory. [applause] The day will never come when we would, under any circumstances, agree to have the security guarantees include 1 inch of Arab territory. My position is clear. [applause]

I tell the Israeli people within Israel that if they are told that Arab guns threaten women and children in Israel, I tell the Jewish people in Israel and abroad that this is false, wrong and a deliberate lie. We said that we are prepared to give full security guarantees, excluding territory and sovereignty. This protects every Israeli woman and child and also every grain of the Israeli crop. I tell our brothers the Christians, who are also a party to this phase, that I advocated the idea of the peace temple. I will continue to advocate this peace temple. However, they should know that I will not allow the temple to be used as a cell for trading with others' money. Our brothers the Christians will understand this because the temple where trading was conducted is mentioned in the Gospel.

To our kinfolk and 700 million people of the Islamic nation I say "But if the enemy incline toward peace, do thou also incline toward peace," and if they ask for peace we will be peaceful and we will continue to adhere to this initiative.

Brothers and sisters, these were the events of the last few days following my 22 July speech, whether in the domestic aspect, which is that of rebuilding, or the liberation battle.

I pray to God that at my meeting with you next year we will have accomplished in Egypt what we all have promised so that Egypt will always be proud, noble, faithful, steadfast and strong. God's peace and mercy be upon you.

FOREIGN MINISTER KAMIL RETURNS, MAKES STATEMENT

JN272259Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] Cairo, 27 July--Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil returned to Cairo today from Amman following a 1-day visit to Jordan, during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and conveyed to him a message from President Anwar as-Sadat.

In a statement after his arrival, Kamil stated that he discussed with His Majesty King Husayn and Jordanian officials the current Middle East situation in the wake of the Leeds meeting, and in light of the visit by U.S. roving ambassador Alfred Atherton to Jordan and his forthcoming visit to Egypt, and in light of the tour which U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance intends to make to the Middle East.

Kamil also stated that he felt during his visit to Jordan an appreciation for the efforts currently being made by Egypt to achieve a just and comprehensive peace settlement, including the realization of the Arabs' strategic objectives.

Kamil said that the two sides agreed on the importance of coordinating positions at this crucial stage to support the Arab position for which Egypt is fighting, and to enable the Arabs to confront the intransigent policy adopted by the Begin government and the methods it uses to waste time and obstruct the efforts currently being made for peace. Kamil stated that the two sides agreed on the importance of the U.S. role as a full partner in the peace efforts and the importance of the United States' carrying out an active role in the next stage to push matters in the right direction.

The Egyptian foreign minister concluded his statement by saying that his visit to Jordan was fruitful and useful and that it took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete frankness. This reflects the two countries' concern to intensify and coordinate their efforts to achieve the Arab nation's objectives--objectives which have been unanimously agreed on by the Arab nation.

He said that agreement was reached to continue the consultations and exchange of visits among the two countries' officials.

MINISTER OF STATE GHALI SPEAKS AT NONALINED CONFERENCE

For the Cairo MENA report of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali's speech at the 27 July session of the Belgrade nonaligned foreign ministers' conference, see the Yugoslavia section of the 28 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON NATIONAL COUNCIL DECISION

NC271427Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Jul 78 NC

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "A Resolute and Firm Egyptian Decision in Face of the Israeli Government's Intransigence"]

[Text] In an official statement he made after the Egyptian National Council's meeting yesterday, the Egyptian foreign minister announced that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's recent statements make it a waste of time to resume direct negotiations with him.

The National Security Council instructed the deputy prime minister and minister of war and war production to contact the Israeli defense minister to make arrangements for the return of the Israeli military team in Egypt to Israel.

This Egyptian position, characterized by firmness toward the Begin government's attitude, was dictated by Egypt's seriousness in its quest for a just peace. The Egyptian foreign minister announced at the same time that, while adopting a serious and firm stand, Egypt is ready to resume direct contacts at any agreed level if Israel shows a willingness to abandon wornout concepts and to go along sincerely with the peace efforts.

As proved by all developments since Egypt embarked on its peace initiative in November 1977, the Begin government has followed a completely sterile method which cannot possibly lead to any positive step.

It is an established fact that since President as-Sadat's Knesset speech, the Egyptian position has been based on the application of international legality and on UN resolutions emanating from this legality. The aim has been to establish a just and stable peace in the Middle East.

Egypt, in view of Israel's continuous aggression against the Arab states since Israel's birth, could have adopted an extremist position prompted by the gigantic losses and invaluable sacrifices that Egypt and the Arab states sustained as a result of the Israel aggression and oppression. However, Egypt, where civilization is deep-rooted, had adhered to international legality and has only asked that others do the same. This does not mean that Egypt has abandoned or could possibly abandon its request for compensation for its lost resources and for the toil and work of its people. It only reflects deep awareness of the conditions and trends in our contemporary world at this juncture in the history of mankind.

Furthermore, Egypt did not adopt that position as a result of Israel's military might as Begin wrongly assumes. This wrong assumption has prompted Begin to try to dictate terms and undermine the sovereignty and honor of the Egyptian and Arab peoples. Egypt's position stemmed from a desire to prevent bloodshed and was an application of the principle that disputes should be settled in a peaceful spirit and by peaceful means.

Judging by the developments and attitudes, it appears that the Israeli prime minister does not understand any of this. His thinking is centered on a status quo, as if history will stop and end at this status quo.

It may be useful if we remind the Israeli prime minister, and others with the same mentality, that history did not end with the creation of Israel and with its aggressive occupation of Arab territories. Individuals such as Menahem Begin will not make history as they like. History is made by people. All we have to do is wait for events and developments.

GENERAL SIILASVUO ARRIVES IN CAIRO FOR TALKS

NC271028Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 27 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 27 July--Gen Ensio Siilasvuo, the UN emergency forces coordinator general, arrived in Cairo from Jerusalem this morning for a few days visit to Egypt.

FORMER JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER MIKI ARRIVES

NC281136Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1110 GMT 28 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 28 July--Former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Miki today arrived in Cairo from Jidda for a 3-day visit to Egypt, during which he will meet with senior officials.

IRAQ EXPELS 10 EMPLOYEES OF BRITISH EMBASSY

JN271134Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1117 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 27 July--Iraq has decided to expel 10 employees of the United Kingdom Embassy in Baghdad in accord with the principle of reciprocity. These employees have been asked to leave Iraqi soil within 1 week. This Iraqi measure comes in the wake of the hostile measures taken by the Government of the United Kingdom in expelling a number of Iraqis employed at the Iraqi Embassy and other Iraqi establishments in London, after making false and baseless accusations against them.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Comments

JN281028Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0935 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 28 July--The newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH today says that Iraq's decision expelling 10 employees of the United Kingdom Embassy in Baghdad was expected and confirms Iraq's independent course with all countries and sides. Commenting on the decision, the paper adds that the Iraqi reply to the British action was expected because it is within the political and diplomatic framework based on a firm, principled and known position--a position that has been declared by the Iraqi leaders on more than one occasion. Iraq, as these leaders have pointed out, is concerned to preserve its national dignity and the reputation of its citizens everywhere. Iraq's reply to the British action constitutes an extremely important issue under the current circumstances.

AL-JUMHURIYAH adds: While stressing its independent course with all countries and sides, Iraq is not afraid to place Britain in the position it deserves, or in the position it chose when it carried out an action which it knew would affect the sensitivity of the Iraqis. In conclusion, the paper says: The atmosphere which has surrounded the British action, both before and after its announcement, is part of the information campaign being waged against Iraq abroad. Iraq is well aware of those who are planning these campaigns and also those who are benefiting from them.

It will be recalled that the British Government last Wednesday took the unfriendly action of expelling on baseless charges 11 Iraqi employees working in the Iraqi Embassy and in establishments in London.

IRAQ WARNS OF U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTION IN GULF

JN271343Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Belgrade--Iraq has warned the international community of the dangerous consequences of U.S. plans for military intervention in the Arab Gulf area. This warning is contained in a document of 34 articles which the Iraqi delegation submitted today at the nonaligned foreign ministers conference currently being held in Belgrade. Iraq stresses in this document that the U.S. plans to intervene militarily in the Arab Gulf area constitute a dangerous threat to international peace and security. The document calls on all nonaligned countries to shoulder their responsibilities in confronting the aggressive U.S. plans.

IRAQI TRADE, INDUSTRIAL FAIR OPENS IN MOSCOW

For a Baghdad INA report on the 20 July opening of Iraq's first industrial and trade fair in Moscow, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 27 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KAMIL RECEIVED BY BADRAN

JN271529Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Mudar Badran, prime minister and foreign minister, today received in his office Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, Egyptian foreign minister, and the members of his delegation. During the meeting, a general review was made of the efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The two sides also exchanged viewpoints on the current situation in the area and possible future political developments. They also analyzed the obstacles obstructing peace and stressed the importance of Arab solidarity in overcoming those obstacles.

The meeting was attended by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of information and acting minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

Makes Statement, Leaves

JN271741Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil left Amman today after a visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Mudar Badran and a number of officials.

Before his departure, Kamil said that he was very happy at having visited Jordan. He said that he conveyed to His Majesty King Husayn greetings from his brother, President Anwar as-Sadat, who extended an invitation to King Husayn to visit Egypt at any time. Kamil said that he briefed King Husayn on the latest developments in the area.

Regarding Egypt's latest stand on expelling the Israeli military delegation from Egypt, Kamil said that the office of the Israeli military delegation stemmed from the Cairo preparatory conference with the aim of serving the Egyptian and Israeli parties during their preliminary meetings. These meetings have been halted and there is no reason to retain this office.

Regarding President as-Sadat's refusal to receive Begin's message, Kamil said that there are objective reasons and formalities, the most important of which is the fact that Begin publicly broadcast the text of his message to President as-Sadat through various information media. This is incompatible with established norms. Consequently, there was no sense in receiving a message the content of which had already been published. Also, Begin's statements do not encourage meetings because the content of his statements show that talks are of no use.

Kamil was seen off by 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, information minister and acting minister of state for foreign affairs; Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar; the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; a number of officials; and the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

KING HUSAYN, QUEEN NUR ARRIVE IN IRAN

LD271758Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan and his wife, as is usual every year, have arrived in Tehran on a private visit and left for Nowshahr.

AMMAN REPORTS ARABS AT BELGRADE MEETING IN AGREEMENT

JN280530Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The foreign ministers and representatives of the Arab League member states attending the nonaligned conference in Belgrade yesterday approved three joint draft resolutions on the Middle East issue.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim has stated that the meeting held by the Arab foreign ministers yesterday was positive and successful, and full agreement was reached at the meeting.

In a statement to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, Ibrahim expresses his conviction that this Arab agreement will assist in achieving successful results at the conference.

AL-AKHBAR SEES JORDANIAN-SYRIAN TIES AS BRIDGE TO SOLIDARITY

JN280658Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Jordanian-Syrian Bridge," the newspaper AL-AKHBAR writes: Although Israel's leaders, particularly Menahem Begin, tried to belittle the significance of Egypt's expelling the Israeli military mission, saying that this step has neither political nor military significance, the concentration of circumstances suggests that this step might be the end of the stage of futile contacts with Israel. Consequently, it might be the starting point of a stage of Arab action to mend the rift that has befallen the Arabs as a result of these contacts.

AL-AKHBAR adds: Fortunately, there is Jordan, with its special position and responsibilities toward the Palestinian cause, and also Syria, with its political policy, military energy and its efforts to safeguard Lebanon. We say fortunately because the strong fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries have retained their strength and cohesion despite the violent unrest which has sapped Arab energy during the previous stage.

Despite the sensitive Jordanian position, Jordan continued to pursue a position acceptable to the majority of the Arab countries, and solid Syria. This is bound to render the integration movement between the two countries a strong bridge capable of supporting the structure of a new Arab solidarity.

In conclusion, AL-AKHBAR says: On more than one occasion we have called for surmounting Arab differences and championing pan-Arab views and the supreme pan-Arab interest. We need reiterate this call, hoping that the Arabs will put an end to everything that encourages the enemy to continue his aggression, marshal all Arab potential and go to their real battle rather than waiting unprepared for the battle to surprise them.

TENSION APPEARS TO BE EASING IN BEIRUT, SUBURBS

Beirut Radio Report

NC271100Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 27 Jul 78 NC

[Text] There has been a further relaxation in the security situation today. There have been several positive indications by various official and political quarters. Cautious quiet continues to prevail in the places which were the scene of tension in the past few days.

A series of security measures were implemented today in the capital and its suburbs, particularly in the port area. Interior Minister Salah Salman and some security forces commanders toured the area and inspected the progress made in implementing these measures. It was noted that traffic today was heavier than before in the various areas. The Internal Security Forces regulated the flow of traffic. Business in the commercial area was more brisk.

Voice of Lebanon Report

NC271216Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 27 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cautious calm has prevailed in Al-Hadath and the surrounding area since this morning. The sound of explosions and machinegun fire has not been heard since this morning. The inhabitants are still on their guard because of intermittent sniper fire.

Within the framework of implementing the security measures which were decided yesterday, elements of the Lebanese Police and Internal Security Forces have taken positions in Al-Burj Square in the heart of the capital. According to concerned sources, these measures will be implemented later in Al-Hadath and the surrounding area.

According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon today, many armed barriers have been set up in 'Alayh district after a night of fierce clashes among armed party members. 'Alayh was the scene of armed clashes which took place among groups belonging to the Socialist Progressive Party and the Syrian [Social] Nationalist Party in the past 2 days. Two members of the Socialist Party were killed and 10 others were wounded.

Arab Deterrent Forces Statement

NC271840Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Jul 78 NC

[27 July statement by a "responsible source at the Arab Deterrent Forces Command"--read by announcer]

[Text] Calm has continued in Beirut and the suburbs as a result of the measures which were taken by the Arab Deterrent Forces Command in coordination with the Directorate General of the Internal Security Forces. Men of the Security Forces and the Arab Deterrent Forces have set up patrols on the old Sidon road between the Regie Company and Gallerie Sim'an. No incidents have been recorded. However, intermittent sniper fire in the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah area could be heard on several occasions this afternoon.

Two supply trucks belonging to the Arab Deterrent Forces were subjected to bursts of gunfire from armed men positioned in the area of the flour mills. A member of the Arab Deterrent Forces suffered slight injuries.

In the port area and Martyrs Square, the Security Forces--with the coordination and help of the Arab Deterrent Force--completed their deployment in their assigned positions in the port area and Martyrs Square in order to facilitate and regulate the movement of traffic. Nevertheless, armed men have not disappeared completely from the area. Efforts are continuing to restore conditions to normal.

Security Situation 28 July

NC280630Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0515 GMT 28 Jul 78 NC

[Text] A guarded calm continued to reign on the various combat lines in the capital and its suburbs and in Al-Hadath town. Only sporadic sniper fire was heard on the combat lines in the area of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah. Explosions were heard in some areas of the capital. They probably were related to differences which have occurred in the past 2 days between Palestinian and other armed organizations in some sections of Muhammad al-Hut Street and some quarters of the western area.

At 0700 today, two 120--mm mortar shells fell in the As-Sayfi area and near the Phalangist central office without causing any casualties.

Internal Security Forces patrols have begun performing some security tasks in Al-Burj Square and on the old Sidon road under an agreement which was reached among the official security commands pending the completion of the security arrangements scheduled for today.

INA: LEBANESE ALARMED BY AMERICAN ADVICE ON EVACUATION

JN280900Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 28 July--The U.S. Embassy decision to evacuate American nationals from Lebanon as soon as possible has caused extreme anxiety on the official and popular levels. It has been reflected in Lebanese press circles of various persuasions.

These circles say unanimously that the U.S. decision, which was in the form of advice to American nationals numbering 1500 to 2000, and similar moves by other foreign embassies have caused anxiety and could be a sign of an imminent explosion or a beginning of a stage of instability.

Despite the clarifications made by the embassy to the effect that its decision is merely noncommittal advice to the Americans who have no urgent business in Lebanon, this decision was reported in banner headlines. Certain press circles said that the U.S. decision on the eve of sending the Lebanese Army to southern Lebanon and the anticipated implications is a serious sign. Perhaps the Americans expect a military battle with the aim of partitioning Lebanon.

BRITISH EMBASSY PUT UNDER HEAVY GUARD

NC271745Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 27 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] The British Embassy in Beirut has been put under heavy guard following the British Government's arrest in London of the Iraqi chief of intelligence, Sa'dun Shakir, and the expulsion of a number of the Iraqi Embassy's staff.

BA'ATH MEMORANDUM EXPLAINS SYRIA'S POSITION ON LEBANON

JN271906Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The National Command of the Ba'th Party has sent a memorandum to the political forces and parties and to the progressive organizations in the Arab Homeland and the world in which it explained the situation in fraternal Lebanon. The memorandum says that the Syrian party and revolution rushed to the assistance of Lebanon at the beginning of the explosive events there and made great efforts to extinguish the flames of sedition in Lebanon.

The National Command pointed out that this Syrian initiative stemmed from Syria's conviction that the events in Lebanon are a serious conspiracy aimed at dividing Lebanon into weak and conflicting small states and transforming it into a new and permanent hotbed of tension to draw the attention of world public opinion. [sentence as heard] The conspiracy is also aimed at transforming the Palestinian cause into a secondary issue and at giving Israel a pretext to achieve its expansionist intentions by occupying southern Lebanon and annexing it to its territories. The conspiracy is also aimed at destroying the Palestinian revolution by ending its presence in Lebanon and engaging Syria by threatening its security because Syria is the only country which stands firmly in the face of the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat plot.

The memorandum says that Syria under Ba'th Party Secretary General Comrade Hafiz al-Asad realized the nature and aims of this conspiracy from the very beginning and affirmed that the only way to abort it was to stop the fighting and clashes in all parts of Lebanon. The memorandum says that Syria's initiative achieved its aims by stopping the fighting in Lebanon, preventing its division, and restoring peace and security there. This angered the imperialist and Zionist forces which viewed this as detrimental to their plans which began following the October War of liberation. These forces directed Israel--their base of aggression in the region--and ordered it to commit aggression against southern Lebanon and occupy Lebanese territory as part of this conspiratorial plan. However, this plan failed because of the awareness and steadfastness of Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces.

The memorandum says that after the failure to occupy southern Lebanon, the Zionist and hostile forces began using their reserves in the region by moving their tools in Lebanon--tools represented by the gang of the Phalangists and the National Liberal Party, which from the very beginning have been the main obstacle to achieving any progress toward restoring security and stability in Lebanon and an obstacle to creating national reconciliation whereby the Lebanese constitutional establishments could be reactivated. These gangs have always erected obstacles and blocks to prevent the realization of this objective and have prevented the Arab Deterrent Forces from performing their duties by their continued control over certain Lebanese areas aimed at terrorizing the inhabitants and imposing themselves as an alternative to the Lebanese authorities.

After reviewing the crimes of these gangs and their terrorizing of the Lebanese people, the memorandum says that these gangs have been shown to have close connections with imperialist and Zionist forces and to have dealings with the Zionist enemy. These gangs have obtained military assistance from the enemy, as has been admitted by the United States of America. They have committed aggression against the Arab Deterrent Forces, prevented these forces from carrying out their tasks in Lebanon and prepared the atmosphere to implement the plot. These gangs have created an atmosphere of tension which, unless firmly faced, will increase and will engulf not only Lebanon, but Syria and its security, the Palestinian revolution and its existence and, eventually, peace and security in the region.

The memorandum says that the acts of the Phalangist and Sham'unist gangs have led to the deeper isolation of the plotting forces and to their rejection by the citizens, to the extent that the various Lebanese communities and all Lebanese forces and parties have condemned these gangs. Several statements were issued--some by Christian religious bodies--condemning this conspiratorial behavior and demanding that an end be put to these acts.

At the end of its memorandum, the Ba'th Party National Command reiterated that the friends and brothers must know that Syria will continue to make the required efforts to realize its expressed principles to stop the plot and to confront all the groups which are outside the legal authorities and inside the Zionist plot aimed at striking at the Arab nation and its national aims. Syria, in cooperation with the friendly people of the world, will confront all plots aimed at imposing imperialist and Zionist solutions on the Arab nation. The memorandum calls on the brothers, friends and the progressive, democratic and nationalist parties of the world to show their solidarity with the pan-Arab and nationalist Lebanese forces and with Syria and the Palestinian resistance so as to preserve Lebanon's security and peace. They further called on them to support Lebanon's unity and independence, and to stop, by all means available, the imperialist and Zionist plot.

DAMASCUS PAPER TISHRIN SCORES IRAQI REGIME

JN280732Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Jul 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] In its column "Behind the News," the newspaper TISHRIN comments on the British Government's decision to expel Iraqi intelligence officers from Britain. The paper says: If one counts the number of people held in the Iraqi regime's prisons in the Tikriti era, one will find out that it exceeds even the number of political detainees in the era of Nuri as-Sa'id and 'Abd al-Ilah, the regent. One will also find out that the number of those who have been killed under torture or physically liquidated, or who disappeared under mysterious circumstances, or were killed by unidentified vehicles or disfigured, greatly outnumbers those who were killed for political reasons in the bygone royal era.

The Iraqi regime's stand toward Syria in the various stages, especially in connection with confronting the plot of capitulation, shows the defeatism of this regime and its hiding behind slogans of verbal outbidding. It also shows its role in implementing and supporting plans that are hostile to the Arabs.

If one looks at the Iraqi regime's relations with the Arab countries and the other states in the region, as well as with the various international blocs, and reviews the Iraqi economic policy and its direction in the past years, one will find that the Iraqi regime has been promoting and developing its relations with the countries that revolve in the circle of imperialism and with the imperialist states. Together with these powers, the Iraqi regime has concocted plots and engaged in terrorism against Syria and the Arab states which confront the imperialist-Zionist plots. This regime shirks from shouldering any responsibility for Arab action to set up a strategic balance with the Zionist enemy.

The statements made recently by the Iraqi regime's first man, Saddam Husayn, to U.S. newspapers answer the questions going around, expose the falseness of the extremist slogans and give a true idea of the position chosen by this regime [words indistinct] toward imperialism and reaction.

ALGERIA

PAPER VIEWS ISSUES CONFRONTING NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD271343Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[A. Zouied article: "A Powerful Factor For Progress"]

[Text] Between the fifth nonalined summit in Colombo and the Belgrade ministerial conference which opens today, international relations have been marked by constant troubles, interspersed with acts of interference in the internal affairs of other countries and attempts to destabilize numerous nonalined countries, particularly in Africa, where dangerous endeavors are being made to bring back the colonialism of yesterday on a wide scale, condemning the continent to insecurity, underdevelopment and the law of the jungle.

The unprecedented concentration in the Mediterranean basin of war fleets belonging to non-Mediterranean countries also indicates a certain return to a policy of confrontation which poses a dangerous threat to peace in the area and which is aggravated by trends in the Western powers' "defense" budgets.

It is obvious that the evolution of technological weapons and the ceaseless race to possess them are a no less worrying development in international relations, especially since the use of threats is aimed particularly at the security of African, Asian and Latin American countries and their economic and political stability.

It is in this context that one can best assess the incessant efforts made by the nonalined countries to convene a world conference on general and complete disarmament. The Belgrade ministerial conference will examine this subject with all the keenness required and taking into account current preoccupations. In this respect the most dangerous source of tension is still the crisis in the Middle East, where Israeli intransigence is preventing any just political settlement of the conflict, which hinges on the Palestinian people's right to achieve their national aspirations and on total and unconditional withdrawal from the Arab occupied territories.

The Belgrade conference will take bold initiatives in this sphere, in the spirit of the principles which the nonalined nations have ceaselessly preached.

In addition, it is vital to close down the foreign bases established in several nonalined countries and thus remove the dangers they represent for our regions. The conference will draw the conclusions from the Shaba affair and the tragic situation of the Saharan people, who face the Moroccan-Mauritanian armies of occupation, the French Jaguars based in Senegal and Mauritania and the many attempts designed to cheat them of their right to self-determination.

It is also an opportunity for the nonalined countries to reaffirm in Belgrade that the movement will not tolerate regimes devoted to the imperialists, because nonalinement has always meant above all a totally unequivocal commitment to independence and progress, peace and sovereignty.

Thus, in the light of the progress made by nonalinement since Bandung, we should insure that we reiterate the need to safeguard the integrity and unity of the movement's principles and that specific steps are taken to make it an increasingly effective force for independence and justice.

The efforts to strengthen the movement are destined to realize the people's aspirations, free from any foreign interference, and to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order based on the right of every country to sovereign possession of its natural wealth, respect for mutually advantageous interests and, above all, equality of economic rights and duties among states.

By asserting itself as a powerful factor for peace in the world, promotion of Third World countries and elimination of all remaining colonies, the nonaligned movement, whose role and influence arouse apprehension in the imperialist camp, will undoubtedly have a positive impact on the course of world events.

This, as was underlined by the joint Algerian-Yugoslav communique issued after President Boumedienne's very recent visit to Belgrade, is "a fundamental precondition for its effective role as an independent, progressive world force in the struggle for new and fairer international relations."

EL MOUDJAHID: OAU MEETINGS SHOW COHESION OF AFRICA

LD271433Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 21-22 Jul 78 p 3 LD

["Special correspondent" Boukhalifa Amazit untitled article on OAU summit in Khartoum]

[Text] Since the deliberations of the 31st meeting of OAU ministers have been concluded and the end of the 15th summit of heads of state and government is in sight, a certain number of conclusions can be drawn from these important pan-African conferences in Khartoum in the light of the situation prevailing in Africa.

True, it is difficult to state with any accuracy exactly in what direction the organization and, consequently, the continent is progressing, since neither the resolution nor the decisions adopted have yet been published, but the highlights of the conference can be seen as so many landmarks or beginnings of an important turning-point in inter-African relations or even in the balance of power which has hitherto prevailed throughout the continent. We do not say that things have suddenly changed or that the 15th summit represents a violent break with its predecessors, however, it is clear--and this is the opinion of the majority of observers and delegates present in Khartoum--that progressive Africa has been able to show exceptional cohesion which has led to a definite setback for the reactionary views hitherto supported by certain regimes. This is not a mere impression. It can all be deduced from an analysis of the many speeches made in turn by heads of state and government from the rostrum of Friendship Hall in the Sudanese capital, speeches from which can be gathered the gravity of the situation, the nature of the difficulties, the imminence of the danger and the absolute need to find in the immediate future joint solutions with a view to defeating adversaries and removing dangers once and for all.

This means that solidarity and friendship among African peoples who were represented at the highest level at this conference have again been forged in the face of danger. This solidarity found its expression in the attitude adopted toward the main points of what was hitherto called the "African crisis."

Reduced to adopting a defensive attitude or even to silence, the "advocates" of Western capitals have hitherto found it very difficult to justify themselves, so difficult that they occasionally resorted to rowdiness and acts dictated by anger, banging on the table during a speech or tearing up documents proving guilt or desperate or irresponsible acts.

For instance, even though these regimes voiced their indignation that the USSR and Cuba chose to help attacked countries and liberation movements, heads of state of progressive and even "moderate" countries showed that the aid provided by socialist countries is of a different nature than aid provided by capitalist countries.

Whereas such names as "POLISARIO Front" and "Western Sahara" were considered to be taboo in certain capitals some time ago, they are now mentioned by everybody in Khartoum. And people in diplomatic and press circles have been wondering why the Saharan delegation now in Khartoum has not been present at the conference itself. In any case, the question of Western Sahara, which was discussed last night, has aroused more interest among observers than any other problem.

Many heads of state stated from the rostrum that it is a decolonization problem. As President Boumediene stated yesterday when addressing the summit, "It is time Africa considered it as such." The head of state's remarks were similar to those made by many other African leaders including the leaders of Benin, Madagascar, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Mozambique, Angola and many others who came out in support of the Saharan people's struggle. This cause and that of the movements in southern Africa and the Palestinian question seem to have catalyzed progressive opinion against all those who used to "voice reservations" about what, after all, are fundamental questions. The progressive African countries were able to impart all the necessary content to the pan-African organization by facing up to all its detractors. They were able to show another face of an Africa determined to achieve complete emancipation, for, as President Boumediene stated, "More battles and contests will have to be fought before Africa becomes completely free. We must recognize the fact that we are developing countries lagging behind in the economic and cultural spheres and in the spheres of transport, infrastructure and communications. These factors will enable the continent to achieve complete power once the relevant problems are resolved," he added.

"For," he stated, "the question is: Is Africa free, really free? This is a question which faces this conference and will face future conferences. Is Africa able to achieve freedom in the true meaning of the word? For in our view, liberation does not merely mean forming an African government with an African flag and African names. Liberation means a much more profound change."

LIBYA

OFFICIAL SAYS TURKEY MUST SUPPORT PALESTINIANS

TA280633Y Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 27 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The chairman of the Libyan People's Councils, (Mabruk Misallati), has said that the Palestinian question is a common issue to all Moslem countries and that Turkey must also support the Palestinian liberation struggle.

The series of meetings held in Tripoli, Libya, with the participation of some of the Turkish journalists visiting Libya ended today. Our correspondent Erdogan Gungordu reports from Tripoli that at the meeting today the Libyan officials said that Libya will always help Turkey in connection with Cyprus and that Turkey and Libya aim at forming a joint Mediterranean civilization.

Addressing the meeting, a constitutional expert from Turkey, Prof Muntaz Soysal, said that the Greek Cypriot administration which was considered one of the Third World countries had a capitalist economic order. On the other hand, Soysal added, the Moslem Turkish Cypriot community--which regained its land after many years of suffering--is being held under an economic embargo.

Professor Soysal said that the imperialist countries and some of the Third World countries were trying to remove the Turkish Cypriot community from the face of the earth. He pointed out that the Turkish Cypriot community must be strengthened economically in order to be immune against the economic embargo.

Ankara Senator Ugur Alacakaptan also delivered a speech saying that the Mediterranean countries under imperialist pressures should meld their economic powers. He added that Turkey and Libya could constitute a great power in insuring peace in the Mediterranean.

MAURITANIA

MINISTER TELLS GISCARD D'ESTAING OF DESIRE FOR COOPERATION

LD272341Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 27 Jul 78 LD

[Text] For an hour and a half today, French President Giscard d'Estaing received the Mauritanian delegation led by Lt Col Ahmed Salem Ould Sidi, member of the Military Committee for National Recovery and minister of equipment. The delegation included Sidi Ahmed Ould Bnejjara, the minister of finance and trade.

Lt Col Ould Sidi handed the president a message from Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck, chairman of the Military Committee and head of government. After the meeting Lt Col Ould Sidi said Mauritanian-French cooperation will grow daily and that he attached high hopes on cooperation between the two countries. The minister of finance and trade said that among the topics discussed were the problems in the country and region, explaining that the Mauritanian Government adopted a series of domestic measures to revive its economy and that it might seek the help of friendly states. He added: We believe France can play an important role in improving the economy of Mauritania. He expressed optimism in this respect.

SUDAN

INA: 13 PEOPLE DROWN IN FLOODS IN NORTHERN SUDAN

JN271704Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 27 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 27 July--Thirteen people, including eight children and a woman, have drowned in the floods which swept the town of Marawi in the northern Sudanese directorate.

It was reported here today that 80 houses and 4 primary and secondary schools as well as several government buildings were completely destroyed by the floods.

The INA correspondent in Khartoum says that residential areas in the town of Marawi have been isolated and telephone communications between the town and the rest of the directorate are cut off.

The correspondent adds that the Sudanese armed forces have been put on maximum alert in all the stricken areas for rescue and relief operations to assist the people in those areas.

MILITARY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EGYPT

Expect To Go Back

TA271319Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 27 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The head of Israel's military mission in Egypt, Col Ya'akov Hekhal, has expressed certainty that the delegation will return to Alexandria. Getting off the plane that brought the delegation home, Colonel Hekhal said: This is not the end, this is the beginning of the continuation of the process. He said that Egyptian officers with whom he talked before leaving Egypt expressed regret and hope that the Israelis would yet return. The returning delegation numbers nine military personnel.

Our correspondent reports that the Egyptian Boeing has now landed at Ben-Gurion Airport, and its crew is being hosted at a military base before their return to Egypt.

Earlier it was reported that the identification on the plane reads Yankee November, apparently a hint to Americans and a reference to As-Sadat's visit in Jerusalem last November.

Reaction in Jerusalem

TA271010Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Jul 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Dani'el Bloch]

[Excerpts] Concern was expressed in Jerusalem yesterday in view of the escalation occurring in the Egyptian steps and remarks toward Israel. Governmental circles even fear that the threats of war heard from Egypt will lead to "grave developments" along the borders around October.

A political source in Jerusalem expressed the assessment yesterday that As-Sadat is intentionally polarizing the relations with Israel in order to pressure the Americans into submitting their peace plan now and into pressing Israel to accept this. According to the assessment, As-Sadat is doing this on the basis of his assumption that the U.S. position is almost identical to his. At any rate, from his point of view it will be better and more convenient to make some concessions in response to the United States and not in negotiations with Israel. Accordingly As-Sadat wants the U.S. secretary of state to submit a U.S. plan in his coming visit to the region. It is possible that As-Sadat will not agree to an Egyptian participation in the conference of foreign and defense ministers, which Vance wants to organize, unless U.S. proposals are submitted at that time.

The degree of gravity inherent in the recent developments is disputed in governmental circles. The report about the return of the Israeli military delegation from Alexandria comes on top of other worrisome signs. Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman talked about this with Foreign Minister Dayan at the Knesset and the two decided to turn to the prime minister so that the latter would call for a ministerial consultation and send an additional message to As-Sadat, a message that would be formulated in a somewhat different manner from the one on Sunday. Prime Minister Begin refused to comply with their proposal.

Later an additional talk was held among Ministers Weizman, Dayan, Yadin and Sharon, but the ministers did not succeed in bringing about a change in the prime minister's position. It seems that the prime minister does not view the recent developments with gravity, considering them mere maneuvers. This approach was also expressed in his remarks on the Moqed program on television yesterday.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR TO U.S. INTERVIEWED

TA271203Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 27 Jul 78 p 3 TA

[By Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Text] Before departing for home leave in Egypt, Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Ashraf Ghurbal talked with YEDI'OT AHARONOT's correspondent in Washington.

The ambassador, who concluded a series of talks with leaders of the U.S. State Department this week, expressed his opinion about the three-clause proposal presented by Moshe Dayan: "I do not know what Dayan means when he says 'readiness to consider a territorial solution'." (Ghurbal's reference was apparently to Dayan's remarks about a readiness to discuss a territorial compromise if the Egyptians suggest this.)

"Does this point to Israel's preparedness to reconsider its positions? If it is ready for this, this is good and this is the way to 'play' things. However, if the aim is to extort from us one idea after the other and finally say 'no,' this is a negative approach," Ghurbal said.

The ambassador's remarks indicate that Egypt does not totally reject the U.S. approach which says that Dayan's proposal includes new elements for the negotiations. Ghurbal himself refused to elaborate on this subject. According to him, in order to advance the negotiations "one should use positive language."

The Egyptian ambassador to the United States also said: "We do not tend to absorb ourselves in past events. We do not just say 'no' to everything. The word 'no' does not solve a thing. We try, and prove this all the time, at present just as in the past, to show our readiness to understand Israel's defense problems. We are prepared to do everything in order to satisfy Israel's defense needs. In the same way Egypt's defense problems in the Arab world should also be satisfactorily solved. However, when we are told that even if you do this you will not get your territories back, this does not help either of the parties reach peace."

In answer to my question as to whether he is carrying a message from Washington to President As-Sadat in Egypt, Ghurbal answered evasively: "I always carry with me to Egypt a message of friendship and peace from the good U.S. people and I will say 'peace' to you too." (He said the word "peace" in Hebrew).

Ghurbal refused to express his opinion about the chances of an additional meeting between the Israeli and Egyptian ministers, saying this is a matter which requires further clarifications between the governments concerned.

NO ISRAELI INTERVENTION IN LEBANON EXPECTED NOW

TA271027Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By Ya'akov Erez]

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Syrian units in Lebanon are trying not to expand the fronts of clashes between them and the Christian forces. As a result, the assessment is that Israeli military action is not expected at this stage in the wake of the Syrian shellings in Beirut.

According to one of the assumptions, the recent incidents in Lebanon began because of provocations of various elements among the different militias against the Syrian force.

According to the opinion of defense sources, Israel must examine the situation that will be created in Lebanon in 2 months, when the UN mandate south of the Litani ends. Various signs indicate that several countries intend to recall their forces from southern Lebanon when the mandate expires.

It seems that France does not intend to maintain a military force in this region and the same holds true for Norway.

PERES DENIES REPORTED ALINEMENT-PLO CONTACTS

TA271412Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 27 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has clarified that there have been no contacts between members of his party and the PLO. As far as he knows there have not been any requests from the PLO for contacts with the Labor Party. MAPAM has also denied that its representatives have met with members of the PLO in Europe.

The PLO center in Beirut has announced that not only have there been no contacts with members of the left in Israel, but neither have there been initiatives for such contacts.

This series of denials comes in reaction to a report in the Paris newspaper LE MATIN that members of the PLO in Europe are trying to develop contacts with members of the Israeli left through a third party.

MOVE FOR PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN SHILO REPORTED

TA271310Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 27 Jul 78 p 16 TA

[By 'Amos Levav]

[Text] The government is to allocate an area in Shilo for the purpose of permanent settlement. The Justice Ministry official in charge of the lands in Judaea and Samaria, attorney Pli'a Albeck, and the head of the Supreme Court Appeals Division, Attorney Dorit Beinish, visited the place yesterday. Accompanied by an army major, they arrived in two cars. Equipped with maps the group climbed a hill and examined the status of the area from a legal point of view.

In the Shilo settlement, which is defined as "an archeological site," there are several families and single people living in trailers. Their water is supplied by the Israeli Water Planning Authority and their electricity by generators.

The settlers told the MA'ARIV correspondent that "there are rumors that our situation will improve in the near future."

An army officer asked the MA'ARIV correspondent to leave the site.

SHARON: SETTLEMENTS CANNOT STOP DURING NEGOTIATIONS

TA271249Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 27 Jul 78 p 3 TA

[By A. Kinarti]

[Text] Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon has said in an interview to ERETZ HAGOLAN, a biweekly issued by the Committee of the Golan Settlements, that "it is impossible to stop settlements during the period of political negotiations. We would thus find ourselves in an intolerable situation since such negotiations could last for years."

Sharon believes that the meaning which will be given to every decision on establishing a settlement in the future is that "Israel is stopping the political negotiations and this interpretation is unreasonable and unacceptable." He believes that a decision to stop settlements would tie Israel's hand not only in settlement affairs but in everything else as well.

Asked about the government's plans regarding the establishment of new settlements on the Golan Heights, Sharon said that "such things are not being publicized today because of their sensitivity." Sharon supports the "program of the Myriad" common to the Committee of the Golan Settlements, to the Settlement Department and to the Agriculture Ministry. He is convinced that such a program will be carried out.

Sharon, who heads the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs, says he does not know the meaning of the phrase "cosmetic modifications" on the Golan Heights.

The minister claims that "whoever attacks settlement in Samaria prevents the establishment of settlements on the Golan Heights." He advises all settlement movements "to stop viewing the subject of settlement as a weapon for partisan struggles since this is a subject of supreme national importance."

PAVING OF ROAD CROSSING SAMARIA BEGINS

TA271212Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 27 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By Ze'ev Schiff]

[Text] Work has begun on the main east-west road--"the road across Samaria"--that will stretch from the green line near Kafr Qasim to the Jordan River. The paving of this road, which is one of Israel's largest projects in Judaea and Samaria, began last week and will cost about 300 million Israeli pounds.

The road "across Samaria" is of defense importance. Some of the settlements established in Samaria over the last 2 years were planned according to the route of this road. The plan is to widen the existing road in several places, to go around villages and to pave new sections.

The estimate at the beginning was that paving the road would cost about 220 million Israeli pounds, but due to rises in prices it seems that the work will cost 300 million Israeli pounds or more.

A few months ago it was decided to freeze the work because of budgetary difficulties and cuts in the defense budget. Over recent weeks a special effort has been made to raise funds to begin the work and an initial sum of 60 million Israeli pounds has now been allocated to begin the project. The Defense Ministry allocated 30 million Israeli pounds while the additional 30 million Israeli pounds were raised with the help of the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs. High-priority sections will be paved at this stage.

SHINUI GAINS MAJORITY IN DMC COUNCIL ELECTIONS

TA261717Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 26 Jul 78 TA

[Text] In the elections to the DMC Council the Shinui group gained the largest number of seats, followed by the 'Amit group, Yadin's people, the Tamir group, 'Oded and the non-aligned. This has been learned by correspondents Sara Avivi and Zevi Lidar.

The party's Central Control Committee will officially publish the results this evening and the council will convene within 2 weeks.

Conflicting Report

TA261812Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 26 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The secretary general of the DMC, Ram Ron, says that according to the final results, the supporters of Prof Yiga'el Yadin have a majority in the new council and that this group includes 'Oded people and the Tamir group. According to him, Yadin's supporters gained 80 seats out of 135 in the movement's council. The Shinui group gained 40 seats and the 'Amit group gained 15.

Ram Ron says that, in fact, there has been no change in the deployment of forces within the DMC Council. The DMC secretary general released these figures in reaction to a report that the Shinui group came out of the elections as the largest group in the council.

At any rate, the official results of the DMC elections will be published this evening.

Yadin Assesses DMC Situation

TA270757Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 27 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin, head of the Democratic Movement for Change, says his standing in the movement after the internal elections is firm. According to him, the groups which questioned his leadership and asked for a DMC withdrawal from the cabinet will remain a minority, and their strength may possibly even be reduced. In Yadin's view, the movement should from time to time examine its path and it does not have to remain in the cabinet at all costs. However, neither does it have to withdraw from the cabinet at every event.

Reacting to this, MK Amnon Rubinstein, head of the Shinui faction, says that the struggle in the movement is not being waged on a personal basis. Rubinstein does not count himself among those who want to leave the cabinet at any cost. In his view, this is a struggle between those who demand an honorable partnership and those who favor remaining in the cabinet even without having an influence on the formulation of policy. According to him, the power-ratio in the movement will be decided only in a few days, when the DMC Council meets.

Correspondent Zevi Lidar says that different interpretations of the results of the internal elections exist in the various factions of the DMC, and each camp is interpreting them in its favor.

ATHERTON MEETS WITH ISRAELI LEADERS

TA271817Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The meeting between the Israeli ministerial team and special U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton at the prime minister's office is over. The Israeli ministerial team was comprised of the prime minister, his deputy, the foreign minister and the defense minister. U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis participated in the talks together with Alfred Atherton. After the meeting, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that the attitudes and moods in Saudi Arabia and Jordan with respect to the negotiations were discussed. The possibilities for continuing the negotiations with Egypt were also discussed and we are waiting for the continuation of these clarifications in Egypt.

Correspondent Shalom Qital reports that at the meeting the prime minister said that Israel agrees to another round of talks and welcomes U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is to come here in 2 weeks. The prime minister repeated his position that if a peace treaty and peace relations are a long way off Israel is agreeable to a framework of peace relations which are not interim agreements but are based on mutuality. Our correspondent points out that special U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton spoke optimistically about the possibility of continuing the talks.

After the meeting he told correspondents that the questions concerning how to continue the negotiations and not substantive issues were discussed. He refused to react to the expulsion of the Israeli military delegation from Egypt.

Atherton leaves for Egypt tomorrow.

NEW OIL DRILLING IN SUEZ GULF REPORTED

TA261235Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 26 Jul 78 TA

[Text] A new oil drilling, called Ya'el, was begun in the Suez Gulf this week. The drilling site is located in the region between At-Tur and the 'Alma oil field and is being carried out with the help of a new drilling boat chartered by the U.S. company Neptune. When the repairs on a second drilling rig are finished, another drilling, 'Alma 5, will be carried out in the 'Alma oilfield. The current quantity produced from the 4 wells in the 'Alma field is 20,000 barrels per day. This means an income to the state of about \$250,000.

BANGLADESH

ZIA LEAVES FOR JAKARTA VISIT 27 JULY

BK271000Y Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh left Dacca this morning for Jakarta on a 3-day official visit to Indonesia. This is President Zia's first visit abroad after his landslide victory in the recent presidential polls. He will also be the first Bangladesh head of state to visit Indonesia.

The president will be accompanied by, among others, Minister for Industries, Jamaluddin Ahmed and Foreign Secretary Tabarak Hussain.

During his stay in the Indonesian capital, President Zia and President Suharto will hold talks on increasing economic and other cooperation between the two countries and on regional and international issues of common interest.

Informed sources said Bangladesh is also likely to seek technical cooperation from Indonesia in oil exploration, the setting up of a liquefied natural gas plant and other industrial ventures. A trade agreement between Bangladesh and Indonesia is expected to be signed during the visit.

The president's program also includes a civic reception to be given in his honor by the citizens of Jakarta.

President Zia's visit is expected to cement further the existing friendly ties and widen economic cooperation between the two brotherly countries. Since its emergence, Bangladesh has been maintaining good relations with Indonesia. Both are members of the non-aligned movement and of the Islamic Conference.

HEALTH MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO USSR, MPR

BK271557Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The Soviet Union is expected to provide assistance to Bangladesh in setting up a polio vaccine institute. This was stated by the minister for health and population control, Dr. Badruddozza Chowdhury, while talking to newsmen at Dacca airport on his return today from a goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and Mongolia as special envoy of President Zia. He said details of the assistance will be explored by the two countries later.

Dr. Badruddozza Chowdhury said he had talks in Moscow with the Soviet vice chairman, the health minister and the deputy foreign minister on matters of bilateral interest. He said his visit will help improve relations between Bangladesh and the Soviet Union. He has also handed over a message from President Zia for the Soviet president.

In Mongolia, he had talks with the chairman of the Mongolian republic and the foreign minister on matters of bilateral interest. He also handed over a message from President Zia to the Mongolian chairman.

INDIA

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ACT REPEALED

BK271616Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Parliament has given its approval to a bill to repeal the Maintenance of Internal Security Act [MISA], 1971. The Rajya Sabha today unanimously adopted this. This bill has already been passed by the Lok Sabha.

Replying to the 4-hour discussion, the minister of state for home affairs, Mr Dhanik Lal Mondal, explained that the 45th constitution amendment bill provides for the review of cases of detainees after every 2 months. He did not agree with some members that there should be a special law to deal with antisocial elements like black-marketeers and smugglers. To the criticism of some members that the bill should have been brought up earlier, Mr Mondal said some delay was caused because the government was thinking of including some provision in the criminal procedure code to deal with offences which were covered by MISA. He reminded the house that the Janata Party was committed to the repeal of MISA in accordance with the pledge given to the people.

During the discussion, members gave wholehearted support to the bill. A Janata member described the day as historic. A CPI member frankly admitted his party committed a mistake by supporting MISA during the emergency. A Congress-I member deplored that MISA, which was enacted to deal with specific circumstances, was used against political opponents during the emergency. A strong plea was made by a Congress member to delete Article 22 of the constitution on preventive detention. The suggestion was also made for separate laws to deal with antisocial elements.

DESAI DETAILS NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS TO RAJYA SABHA

BK270904Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Morarji Desai stated in the Rajya Sabha today that India has undertaken not to use the material produced at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station for the manufacture of any nuclear weapon or any nuclear explosive device.

In reply to a question, Mr Desai said this is done under the safeguard agreement entered into with the International Atomic Energy Agency on 17 November last year in connection with the purchase of heavy water from the Soviet Union.

In a separate answer, Mr Desai said the agreement binds India to apply multigeneration safeguards on the material produced at the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and to keep the agreement effective till the safeguards have been terminated.

Replying to another question, the prime minister said four heavy water plans are being set up in the country, one each at Tuticorin, Talchar, Kota and Baroda. In Tuticorin, production of heavy water started on the 17th of this month. Commissioning of the heavy water plant at Talchar and Kota is expected to start early next year. The heavy water plant at Baroda, which suffered a setback due to a mishap to the machinery, is likely to be recommissioned by the end of next year.

In another answer, the house was informed that the government proposes to set up a plutonium processing plant at Kalpakam near Madras. Details are being worked out.

Regarding Tarapore plant's requirements, import substitution efforts are being made and technoeconomic studies for substitute fuel are being conducted.

NEW DELHI TALKS HELD ON STATUS OF INDIANS IN SRI LANKA

BK270915Y Delhi ISI in English 0857 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK

[Text] High officials of India and Sri Lanka on July 26 began in New Delhi an examination of various aspects of implementation of the 1964 Indo-Sri Lanka agreement on persons of Indian origin, reports PTI.

W.T. Jayasinghe, foreign secretary of Sri Lanka; Sri Lanka Controller of Immigration and Emigration Newton Samarasinghe; and a legal adviser in the Sri Lanka Foreign Office comprised the Sri Lanka delegation.

The Indian delegation was led by Eric Gonsalves, additional secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, and included S. Shahabuddin, joint secretary in the ministry, and G. Mishra of the Department of Rehabilitation.

The officials' meeting was in pursuance of the decision taken by the foreign ministers of the two countries during Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed's visit to India in April this year. They decided that officials of two sides should meet to discuss the speedy implementation of the agreement.

The officials also took the opportunity to discuss the possibility of working out some extradition arrangement between two countries. There is at present no extradition agreement between the two countries.

CONCERN OVER BANGLADESH ANTI-INDIAN SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED

BK271641Y Delhi ISI in English 1441 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Replying in the affirmative to a question in the Lok Sabha on July 27 by Mrityunjay Prasad Sarat Kar and Samar Guma on whether his attention has been invited to the article appearing in the "STATESMAN" dated 29 June 1978, under the caption "Anti-Indian Feelings in Bangladesh" and if so, the government's reaction thereto and the measures taken and those proposed to be taken to ensure cordial relations between India and Bangladesh, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs Somarendra Kundu said:

The Government of India is deeply concerned that in spite of the efforts made by us to improve relations with Bangladesh and despite the fact that we are following a policy of scrupulous non-interference in the internal affairs of Bangladesh, anti-India statements were made and anti-Indian feelings whipped up during the course of the recent presidential election in that country. The Bangladesh high commissioner was asked to convey the Government of India's serious concern over such developments to his government.

There has been a reduction in the virulence and frequency of anti-India propaganda in the wake of the presidential election. We trust that there will be no recurrence of such a development in the future. On its part, the Government of India continues to pursue a policy of friendship and cooperation with Bangladesh as manifested currently in our decision to agree to the sharing of the Ganges waters at Farakka. The government is also continuing efforts to increase trade, economic and cultural contacts with Bangladesh and hopes that there would be adequate response to these efforts from the Bangladesh side.

PRESS COMMENTS ON CUBAN PROBLEM AT NONALINED CONFERENCE

BK261409Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1050 GMT 26 Jul 78 BK

[Review of Editorials in the Indian press]

[Excerpt] The editorials mostly deal with international subjects. There are two comments on the Belgrade meeting of the foreign ministers of nonaligned countries.

The TRIBUNE of Chandigarh considers the meeting important on more than one account. It says a number of bilateral problems threaten to split the nonaligned movement. Equally disturbing is the growing involvement of outside powers in many conflicts in southern Africa, the Horn of Africa, the Sahara region, West Asia and Southeast Asia. The main political issue relates to the role of Cuba in the conflicts between Ethiopia and Somalia and between Zaire and Angola. The Cuban involvement in Africa has become a piquous [as heard] matter on which the Africans themselves are divided.

The newspaper thinks the problem is very much there and cannot be wished away. The dilemma was reflected even at the Khartoum summit of the African heads of state. It adds: The Belgrade meet is unlikely to question the right of self defense by any nation. However, the prolonged military presence of a nation in a country which initially sought its help is disturbing.

Continuing, the TRIBUNE quotes the Indian external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, to say that the nonaligned movement has entered a second and crucial phase. Indeed, it points out, having achieved the first goal of liquidating colonialism, the nonaligned nations should now direct their attention to the problem of how the newly independent countries, many of which are economically dependent, can maintain a genuine nonaligned policy.

The INDIAN EXPRESS also underlines the controversial nature of Cuba's African role. It writes that the Khartoum summit thought it better not to pass any verdict on the allegations against Cuba. The nonaligned foreign ministers, in the newspaper's opinion, are unlikely to do anything more. However, a compromise may come in the form of a statement recording the nonaligned community's collective opposition to foreign intervention of any kind.

The paper further observes that the rationale for allowing countries like Pakistan, which retain their military links with the power blocs, to attend the meeting as a guest is a hope that exposure to the nonaligned atmosphere will enthruse them into giving up subservience to big powers.

NEPAL

ROYAL FAMILY RETURNS FROM VISIT TO DPRK, PRC, BURMA

BK271534Y Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK

[Excerpts] Their royal highnesses, Prince Gyanendra, Princess Komol, Prince Dhirendra and Princess Prekshya returned to Katmandu from Bangkok this afternoon on board a Royal Thai Airlines jet on conclusion of a 5-day official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A press communique issued by the Foreign Ministry at the end of their royal highnesses' official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea says that the visit had (contributed) to strengthen the friendship, goodwill and understanding existing between the two countries. Noting that during the visit their royal highnesses had exchanged views with President Kim Il-song and Vice President Kang Yang-uk, the communique says that on the occasion discussions were held on developing experiences, bilateral and matters of mutual of interest. [sentence as heard]

The communique says that their royal highnesses were acquainted with progress made in various fields in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that their highnesses were impressed at the progress attained. It adds that their royal highnesses' visit had been highly satisfactory and educative.

Similarly, says the communique, the renewal of contacts with the leaders of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma have helped to strengthened Nepal's relations with these countries.

PAKISTAN

HAQ FETES VISITING UAE PRIME MINISTER 26 JULY

BK261721Y Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 26 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The chief martial law administrator gave a dinner tonight in honor of the leader of Dubai and the prime minister of the UAE, Shaykh Maktum ibn Rashid al-Maktum al-Falasa.

PAKISTAN DETERMINED TO ACQUIRE ATOMIC REPROCESSING PLANT

BK270911Y Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 27 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The chief of staff of the army and chief martial law administrator, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has declared that not only the government but the whole country is determined to acquire an atomic reprocessing plant. Talking to newsmen after arriving in Quetta this morning, he said France has been apprised of this fact and we hope France will keep our determination in mind when reviewing this matter.

The chief martial law administrator said the dialog with France is continuing, and the agreement in this regard stands. He mentioned his address to the nation on the 25th of last month in which he said the U.S. Government is not in agreement with Pakistan on this issue. He said there are some difficulties in this connection, and the government is trying to overcome them.

When asked whether Pakistan's participation in the current nonaligned conference in Belgrade means rethinking about military pacts, he said Pakistan's position should be clear from its participation in the conference as a guest and various government statements in this connection.

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